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(54) **STERILITY BARRIER FOR PEN NEEDLE
AND STORAGE CONTAINER THEREFOR**

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U.S.C. 154(b) by 1141 days.

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Related U.S. Application Data

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16, 2010.

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A61M 5/32 (2006.01)
A61M 5/24 (2006.01)
A61M 5/00 (2006.01)

(Continued)

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CPC **A61M 5/2455** (2013.01); **A61M 5/002**
(2013.01); **A61M 5/008** (2013.01); **A61M**
2005/312 (2013.01); **A61M 2005/3117**
(2013.01);

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CPC . A61M 5/003; A61M 5/3202; A61M 5/3205;
A61M 2005/3117; A61M 2005/312; A61M
5/002; A61M 5/008; A61M 5/2455
USPC 604/192, 272; 206/364–366
See application file for complete search history.

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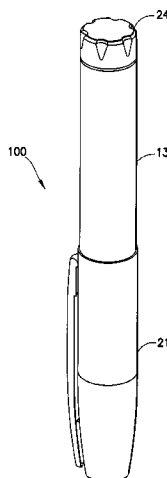
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A pen needle includes a hub having a first opening at a first
end and a second opening at a second end. A needle is con-
nected to the hub and extends through the first opening at the
first end. Access to the needle through the second opening is
prevented by a sterility barrier, which has a movable portion
that is moved along a longitudinal axis of the needle to pro-
vide access to the needle. A storage container includes a
housing having a plurality of cavities to receive a plurality of
pen needles. A cover is rotatably connected to the housing and
is rotated such that an access portion thereof is aligned with
one of the cavities, thereby providing access to the pen needle
in the cavity.

20 Claims, 26 Drawing Sheets



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 (2013.01); *Y10T 29/49826* (2015.01)
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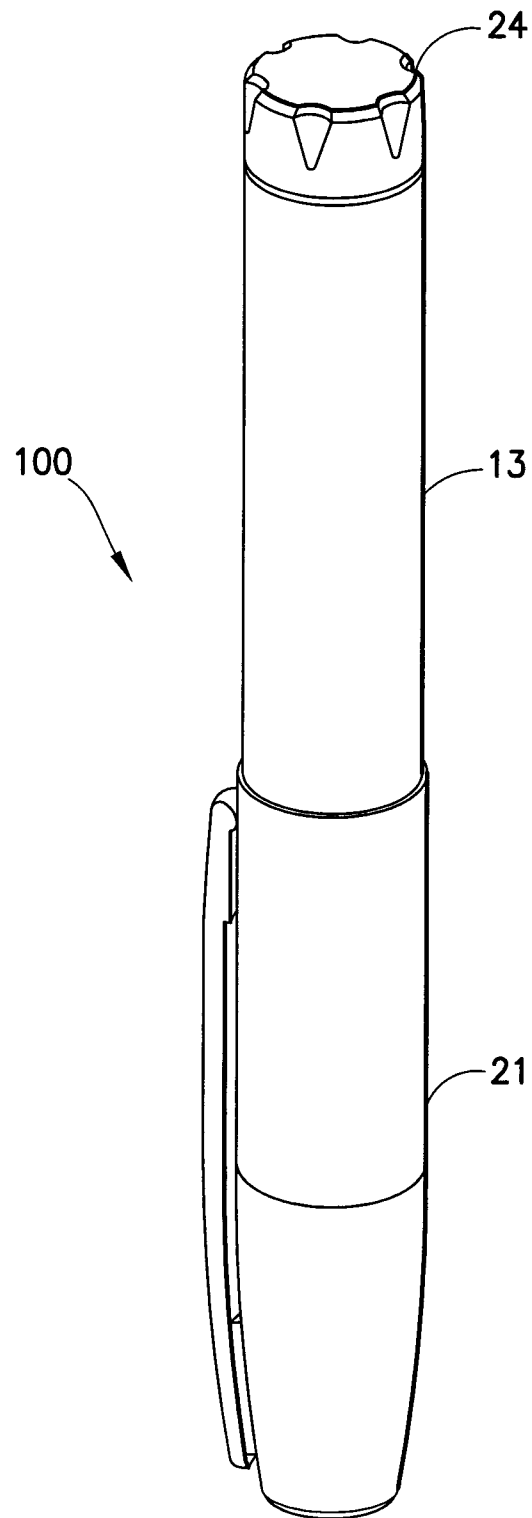


FIG. 1

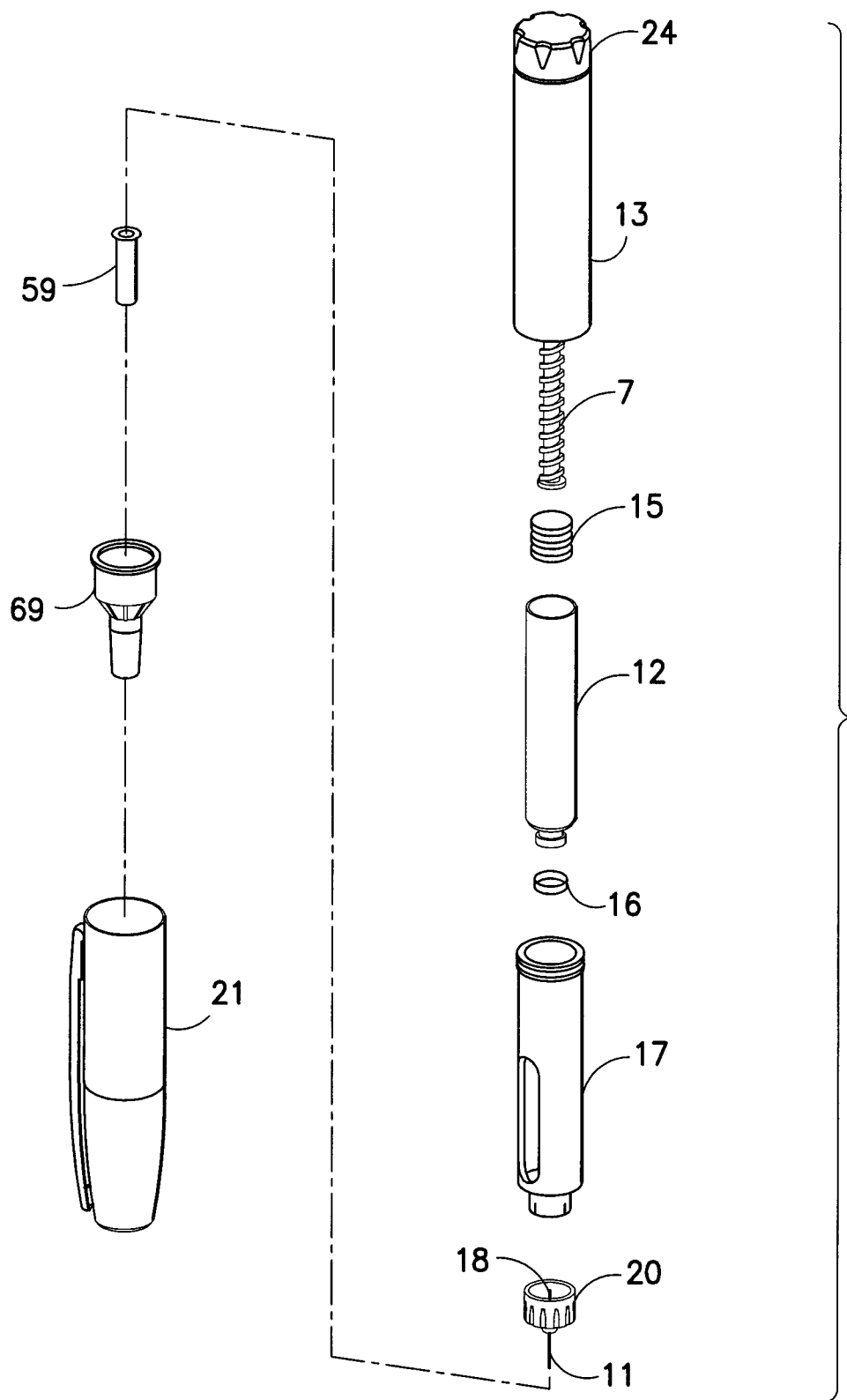


FIG.2

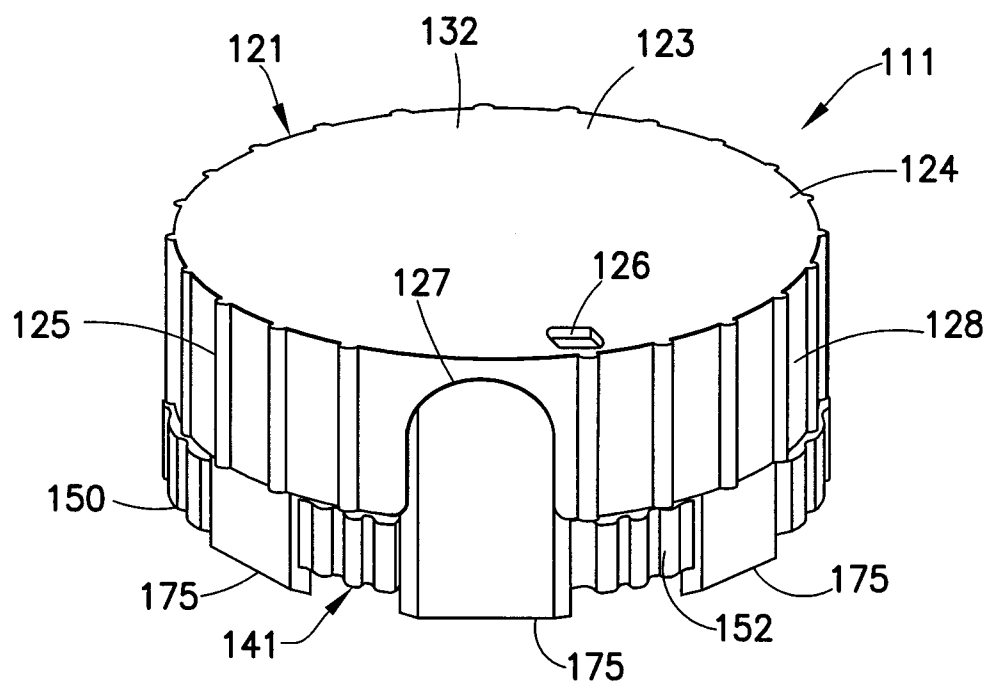


FIG.3

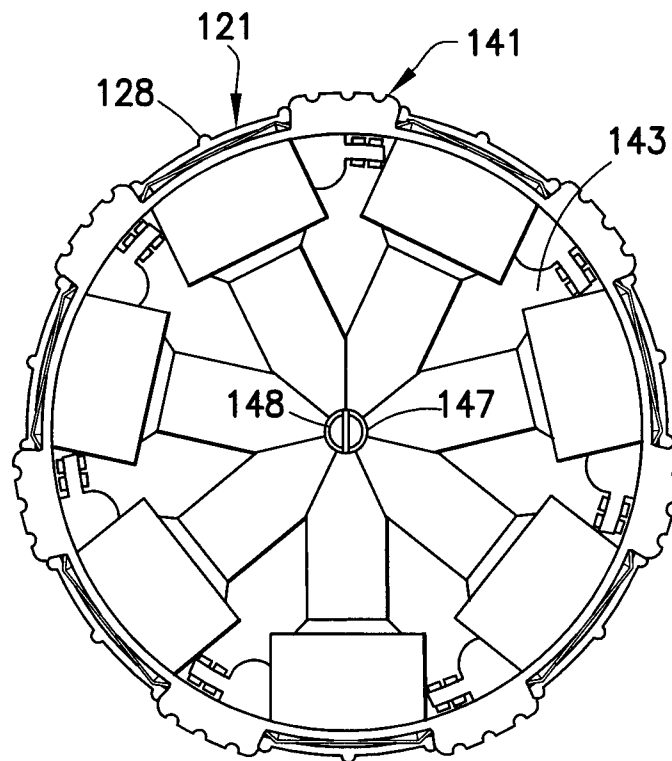


FIG. 4

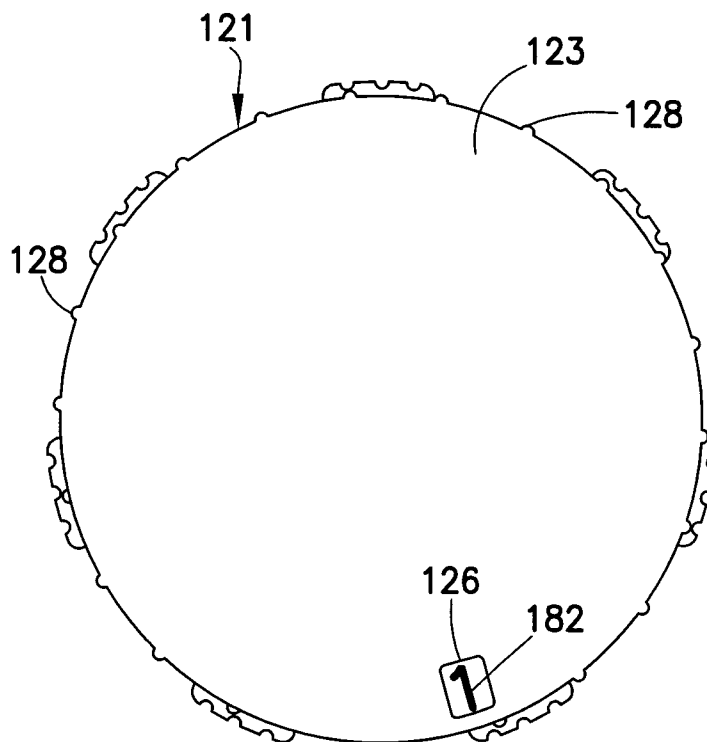


FIG. 5

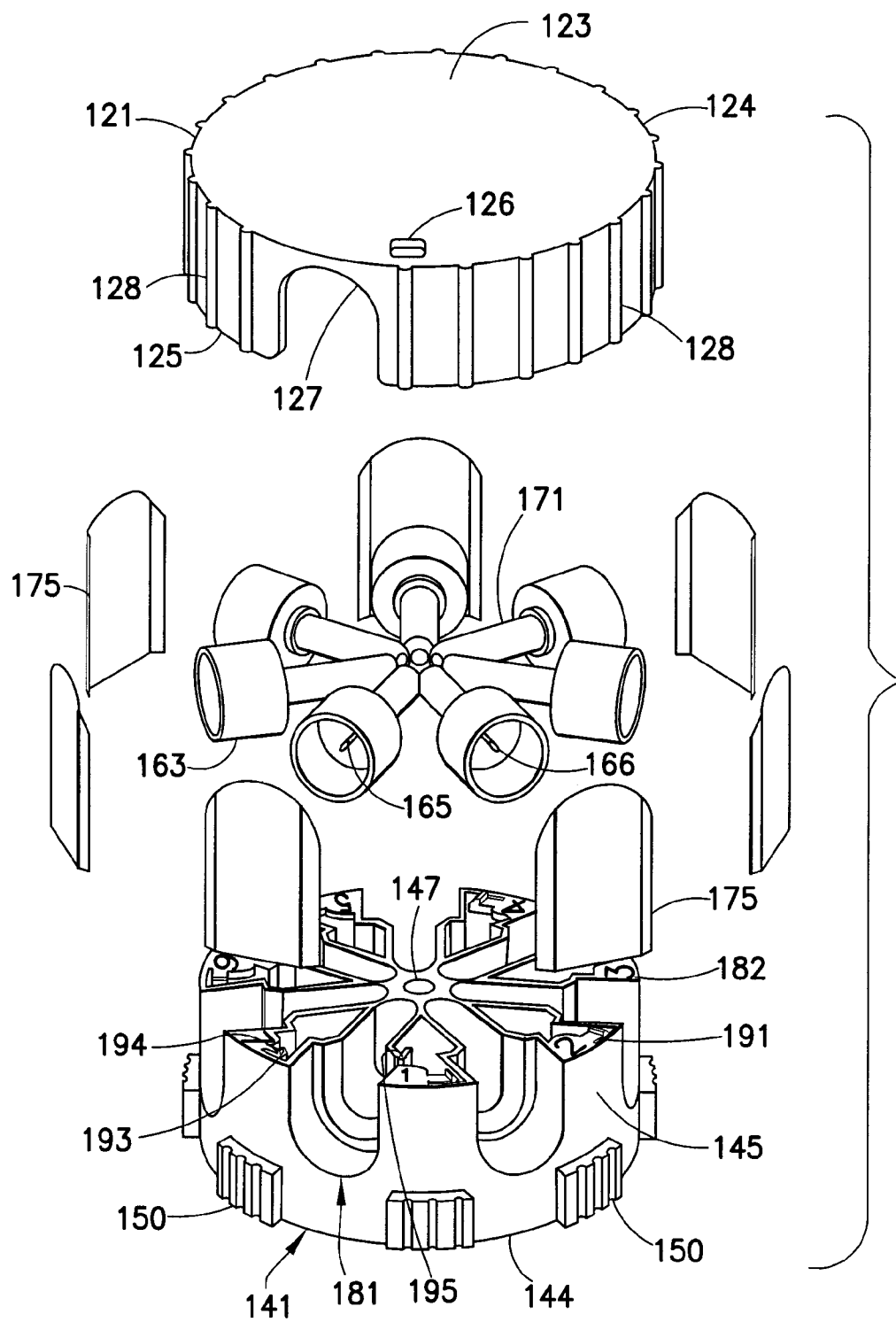


FIG. 6

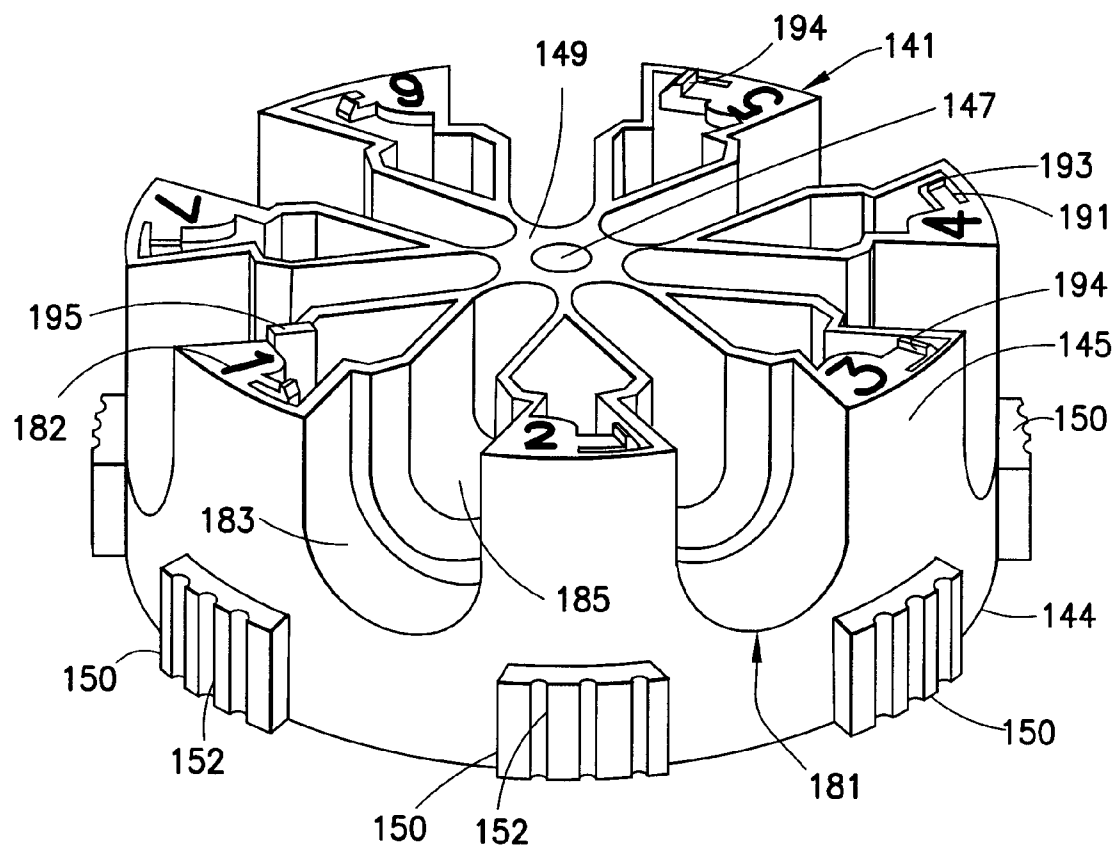


FIG. 7

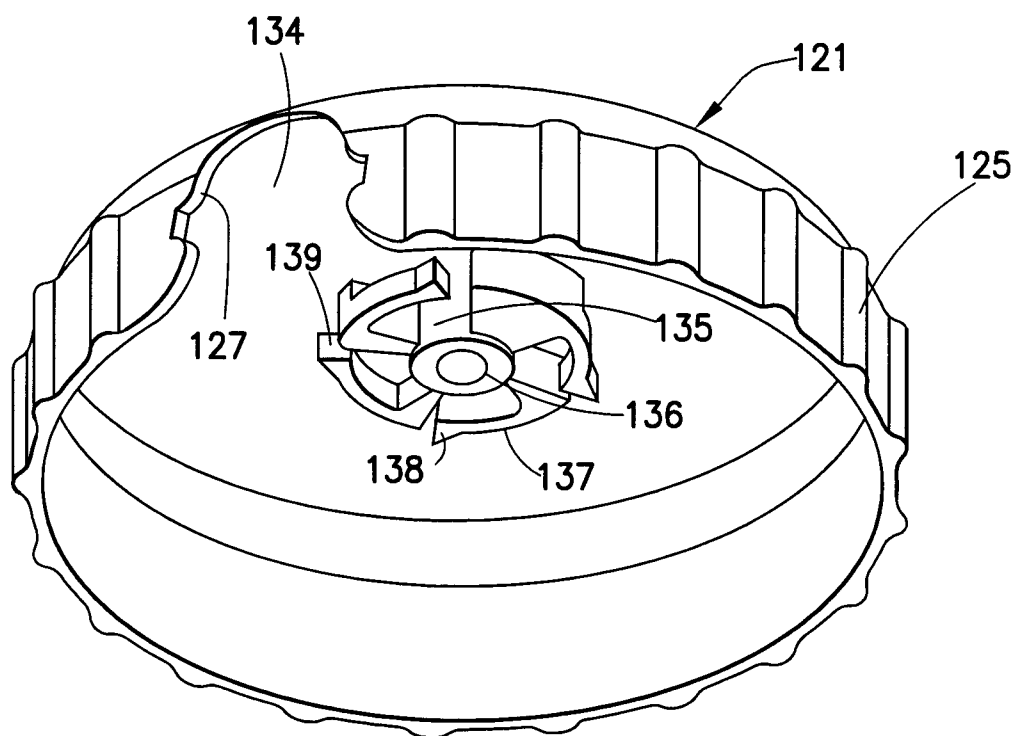
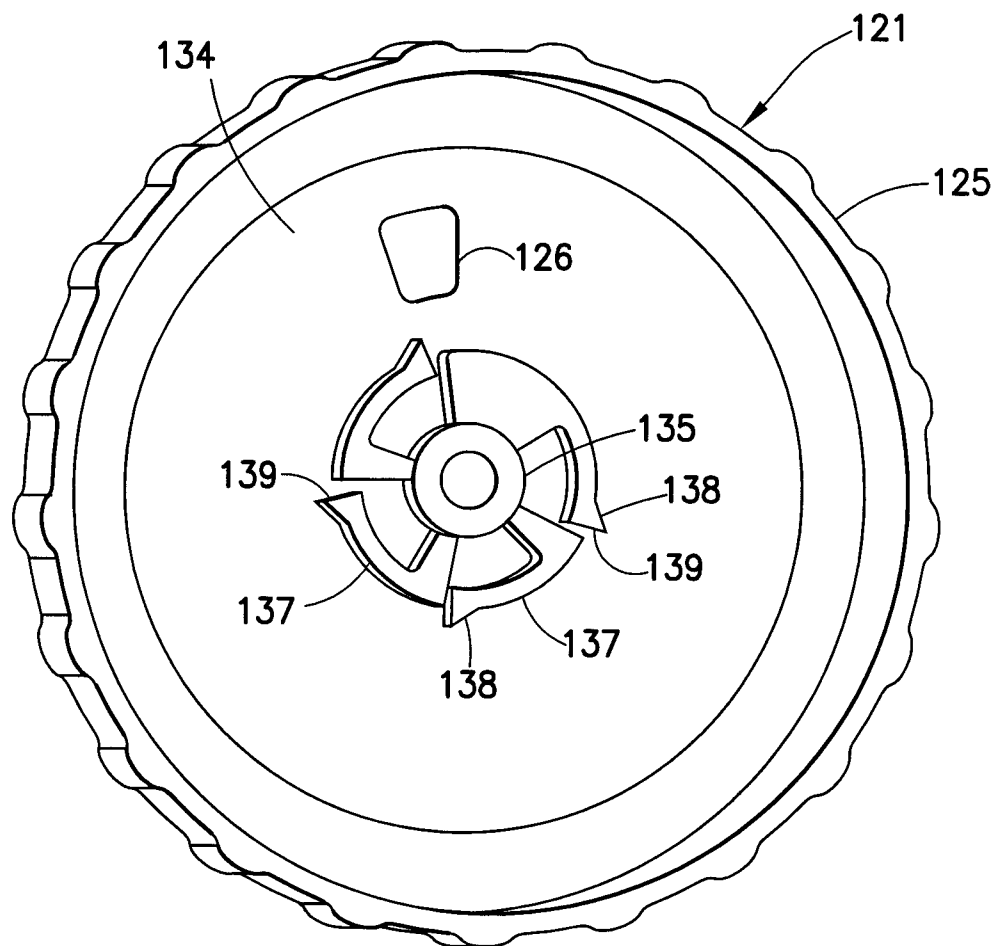


FIG. 8

**FIG. 9**

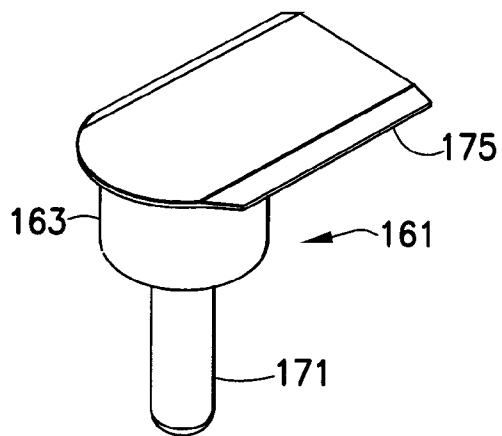


FIG. 10

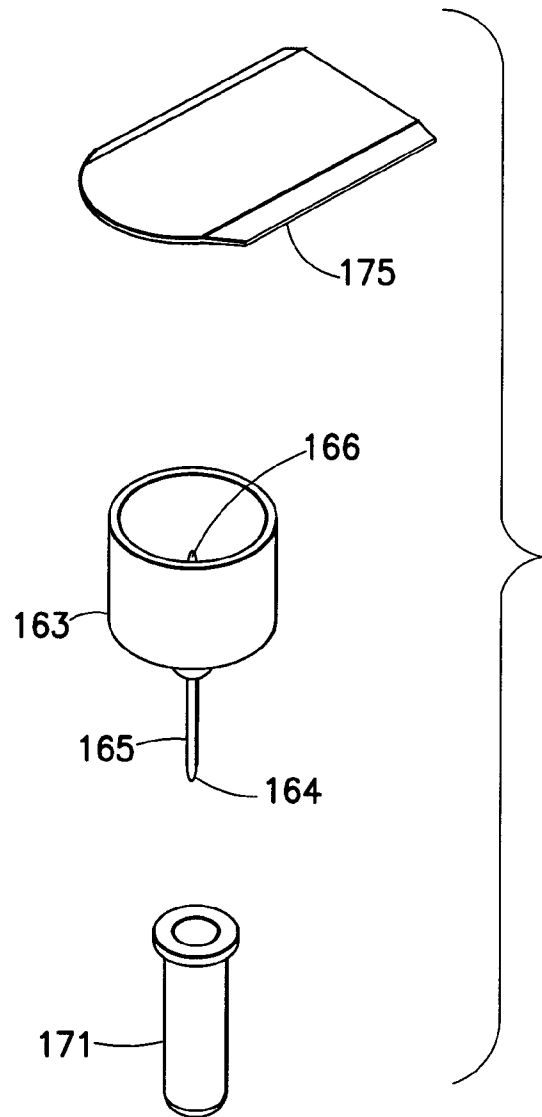


FIG. 11

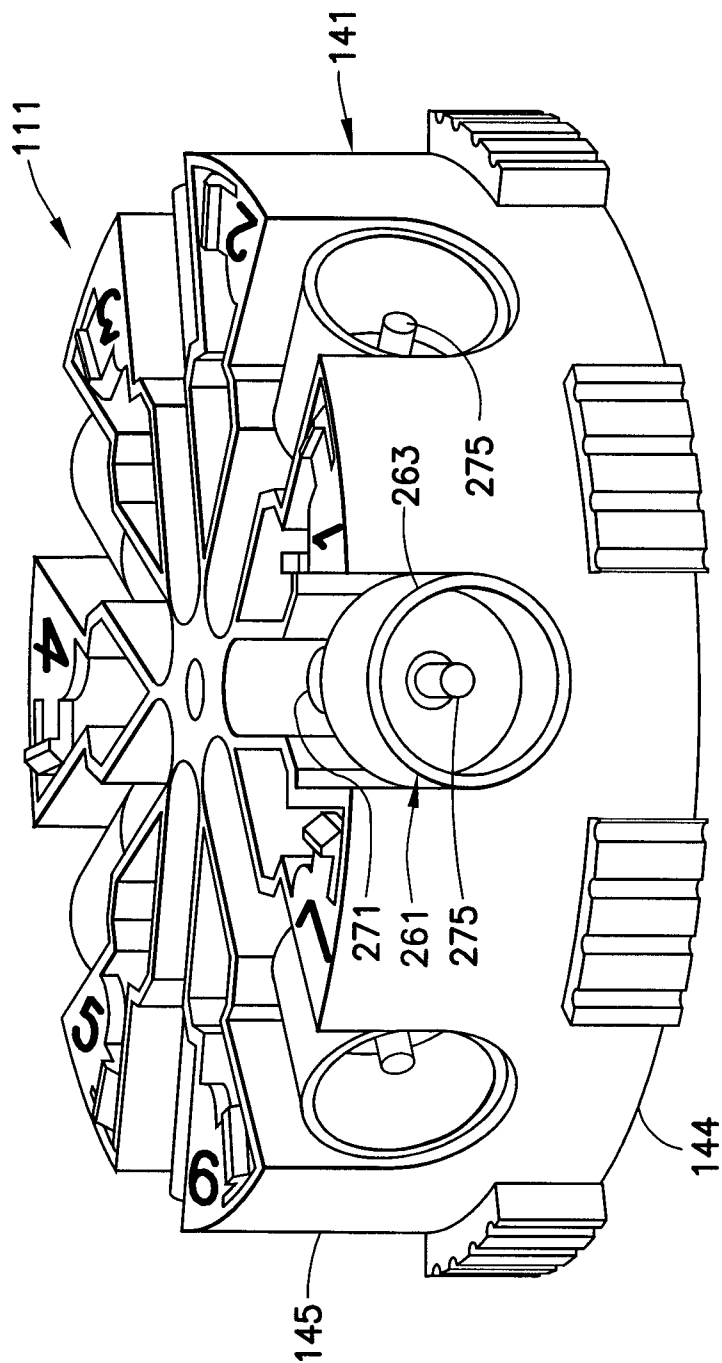


FIG.12

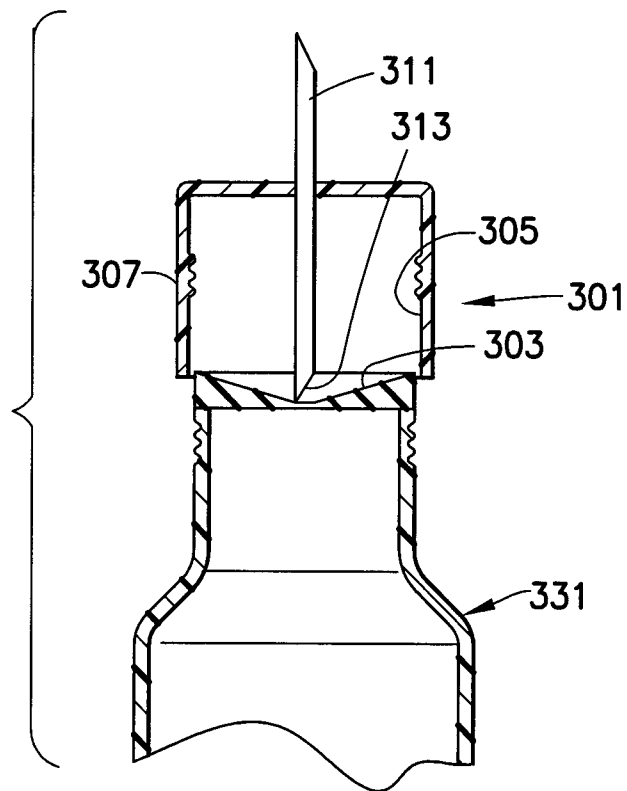


FIG. 13

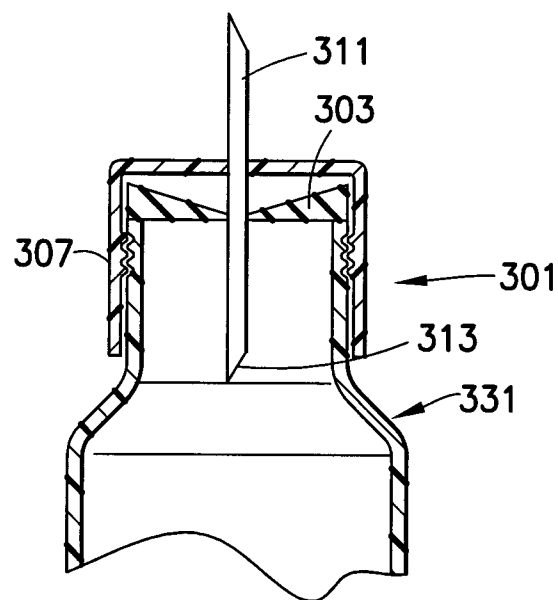


FIG. 14

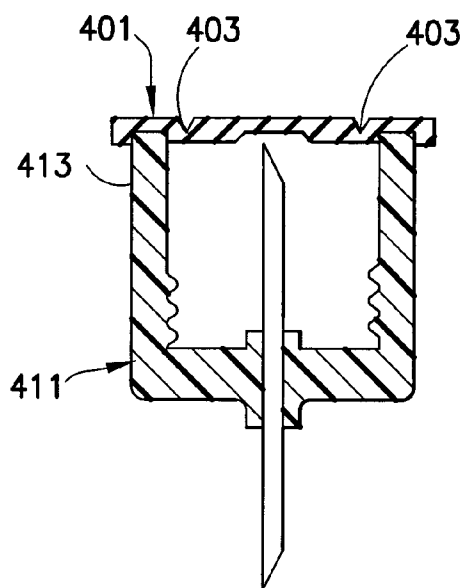


FIG. 15

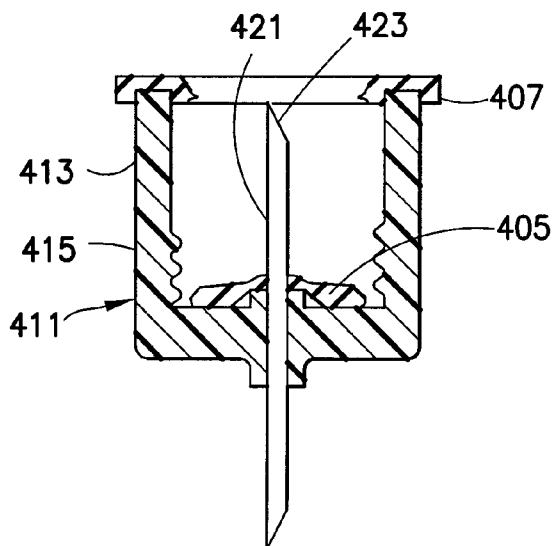


FIG. 16

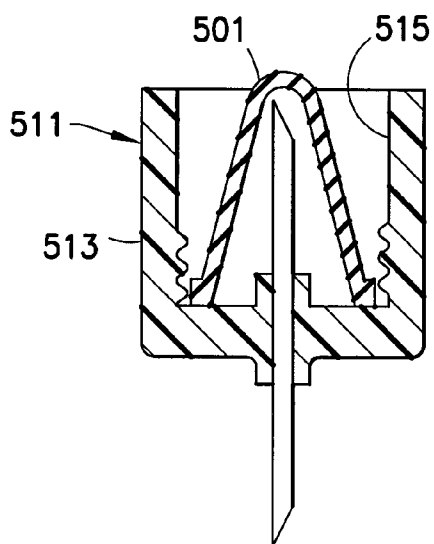


FIG. 17

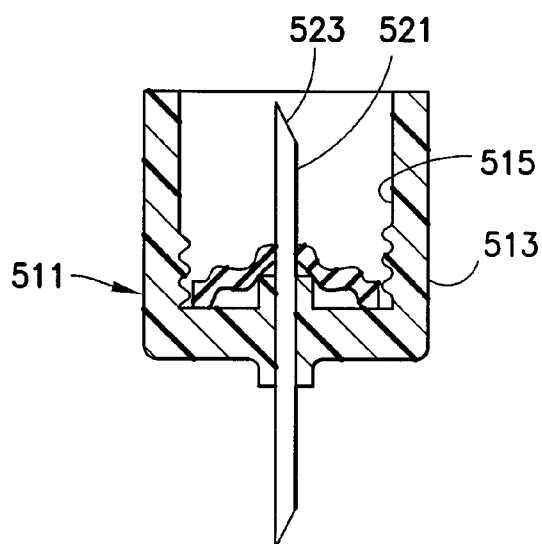


FIG. 18

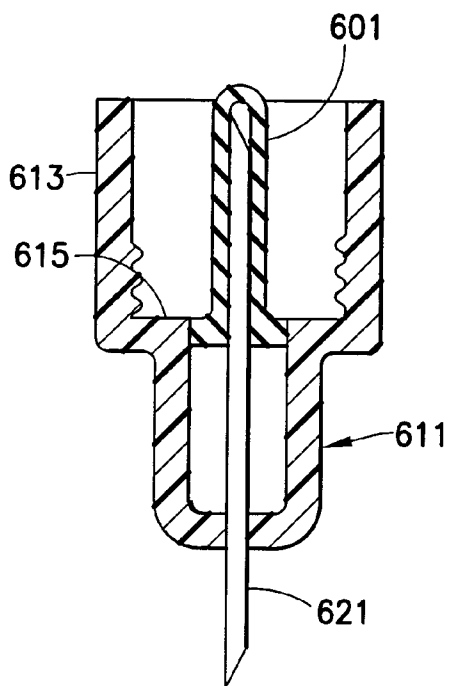


FIG. 19

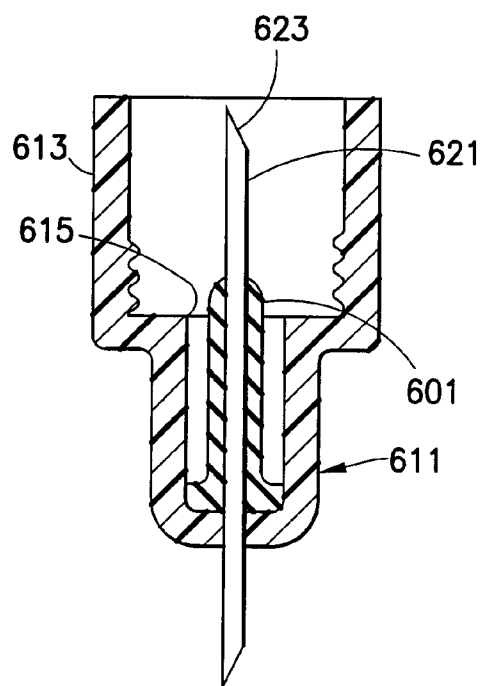


FIG. 20

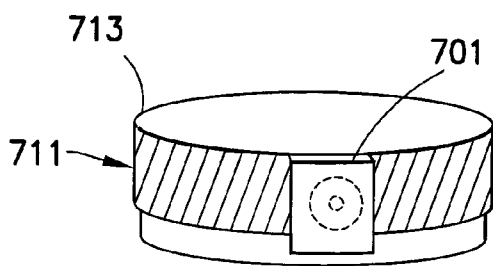


FIG. 21

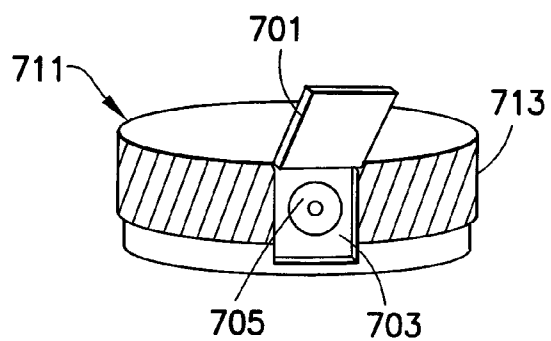


FIG. 22

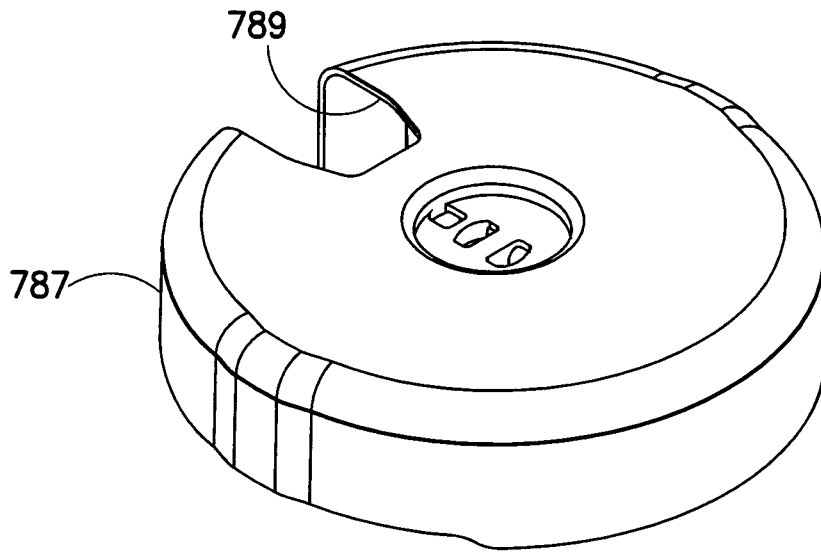


FIG. 23

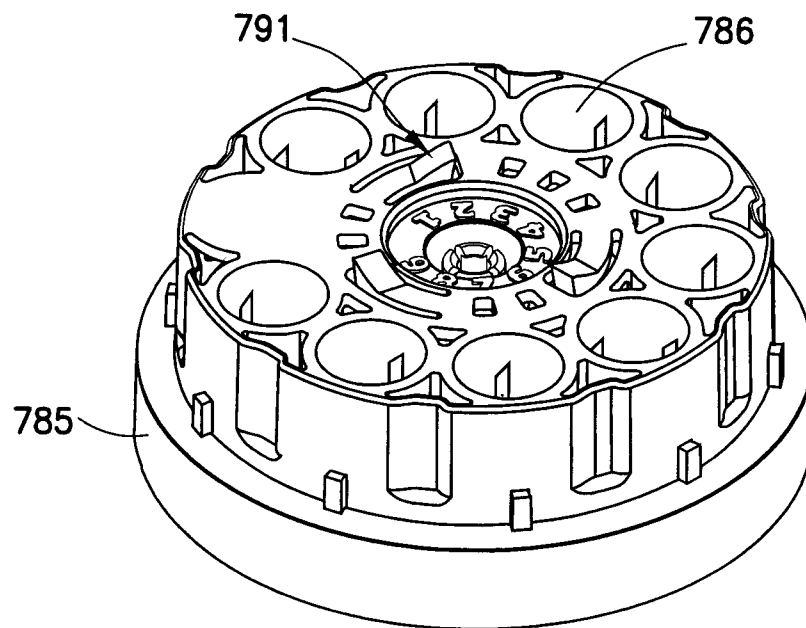


FIG. 24

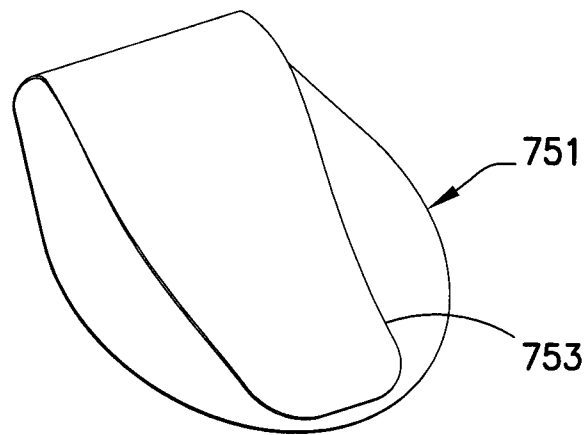


FIG. 25

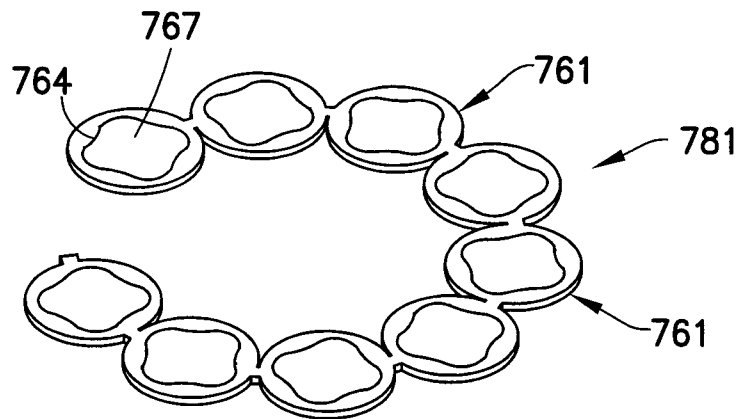


FIG. 26

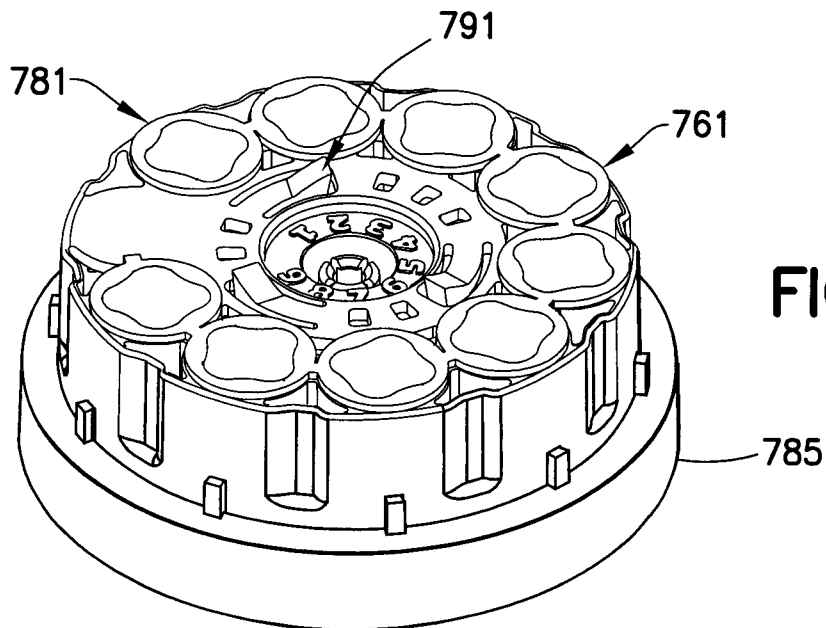


FIG. 27

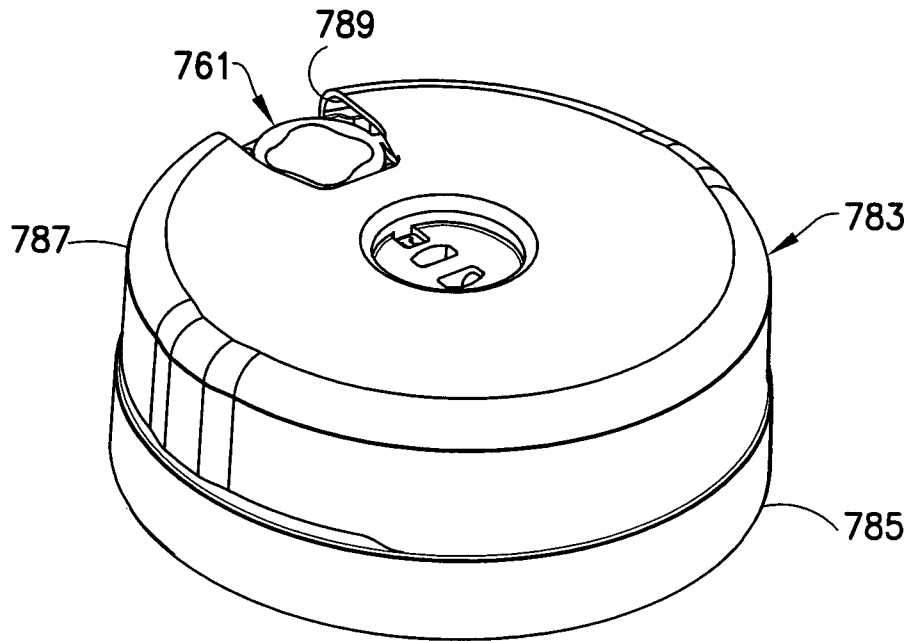


FIG.28

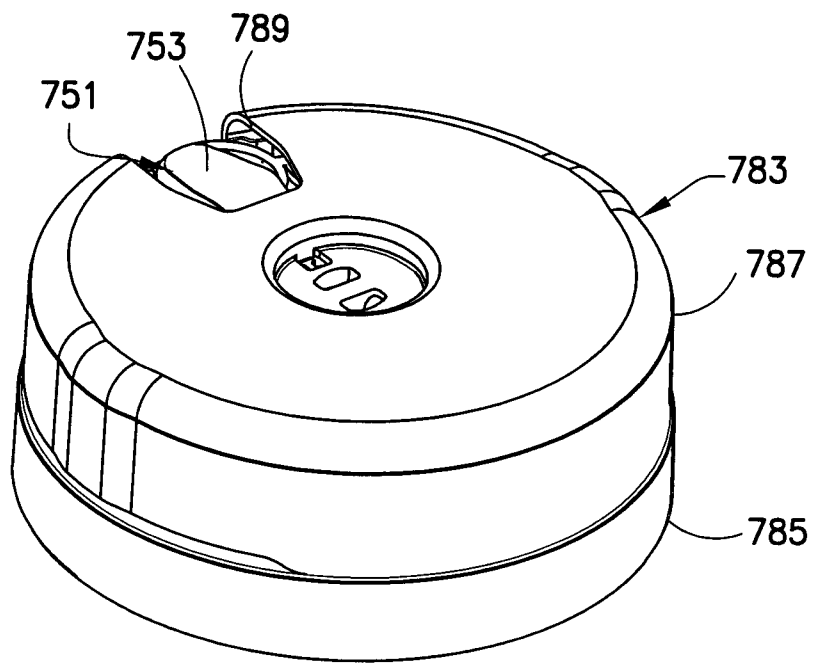


FIG.29

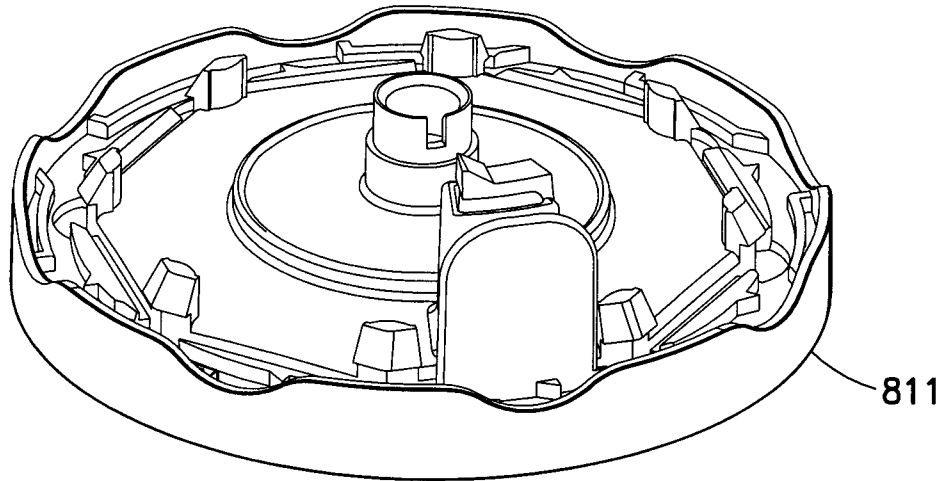


FIG. 30

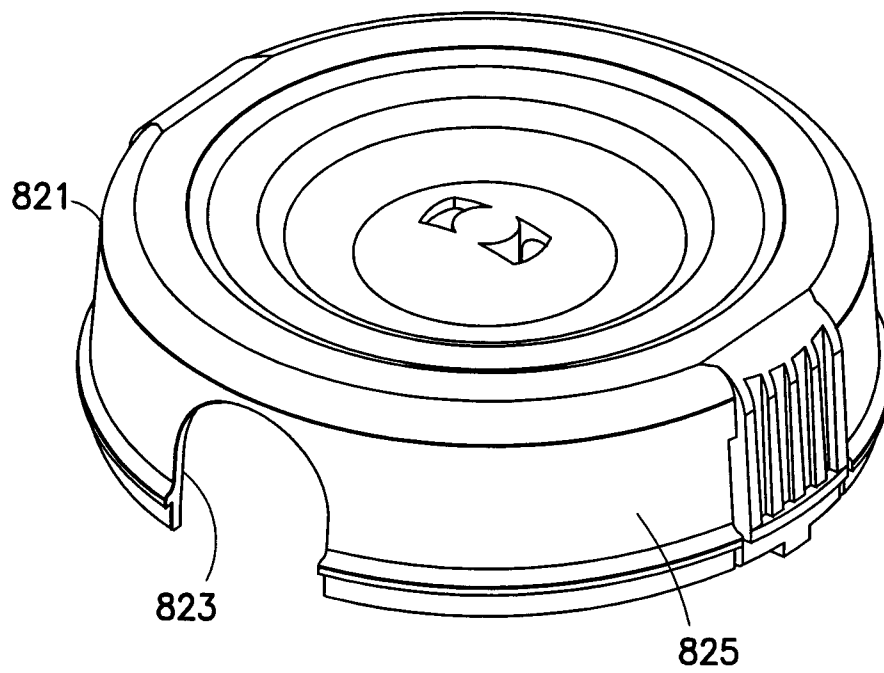


FIG. 31

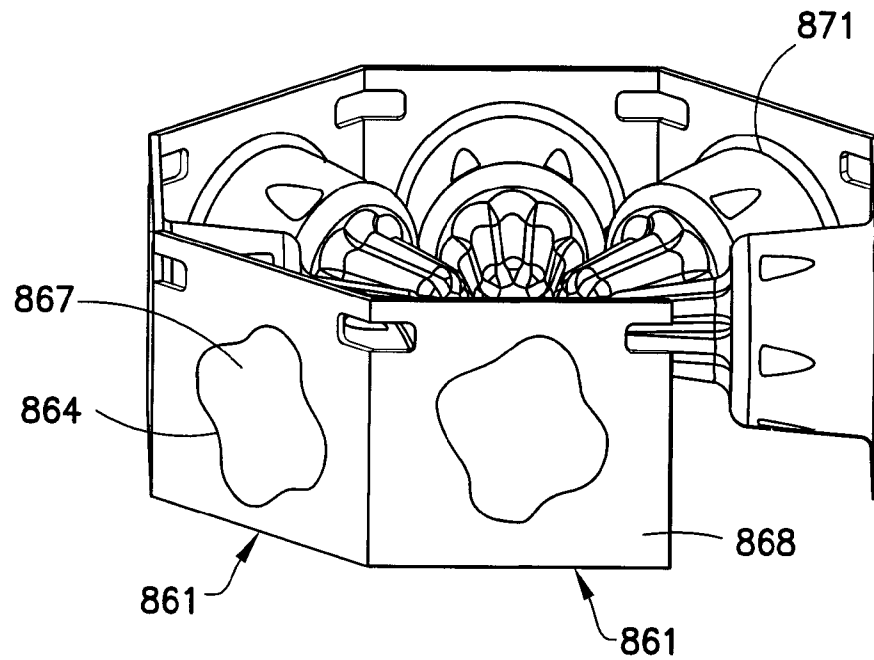


FIG.32

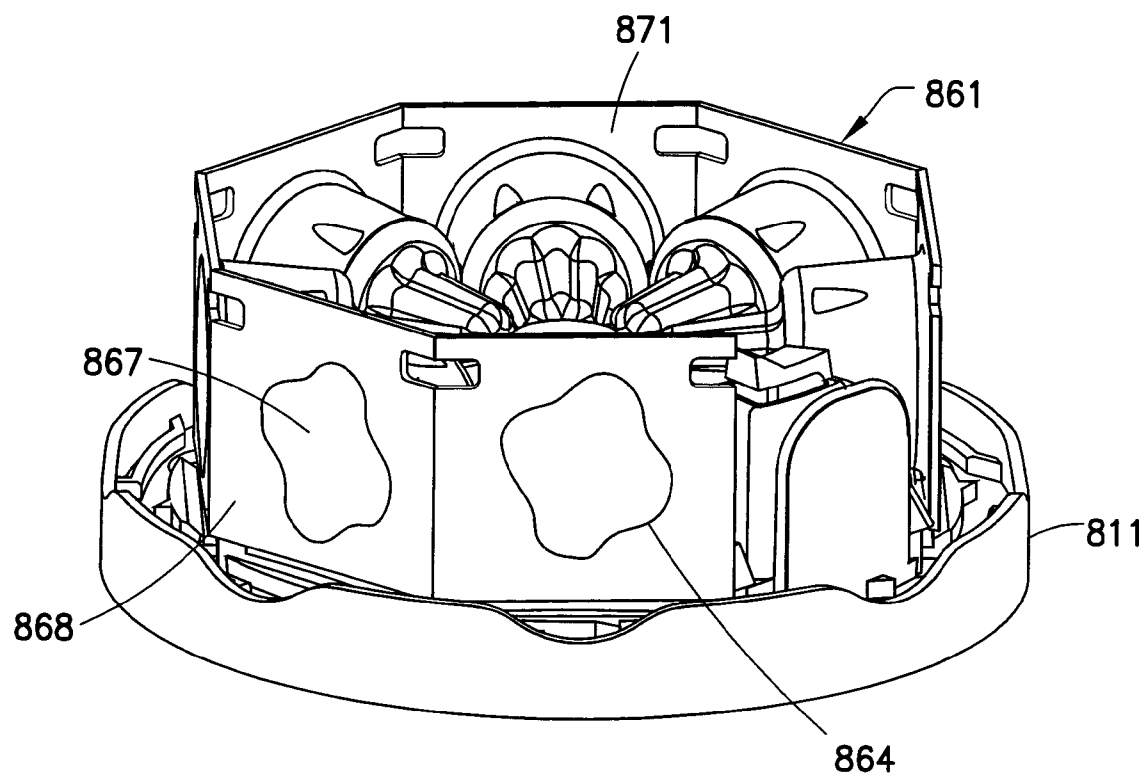


FIG.33

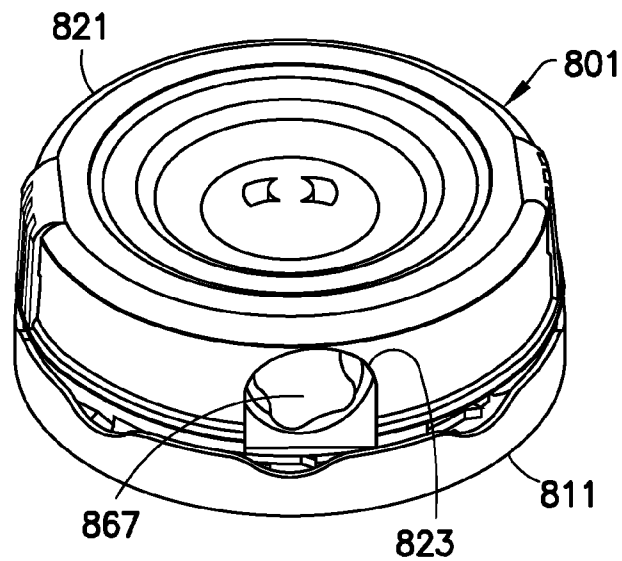


FIG. 34

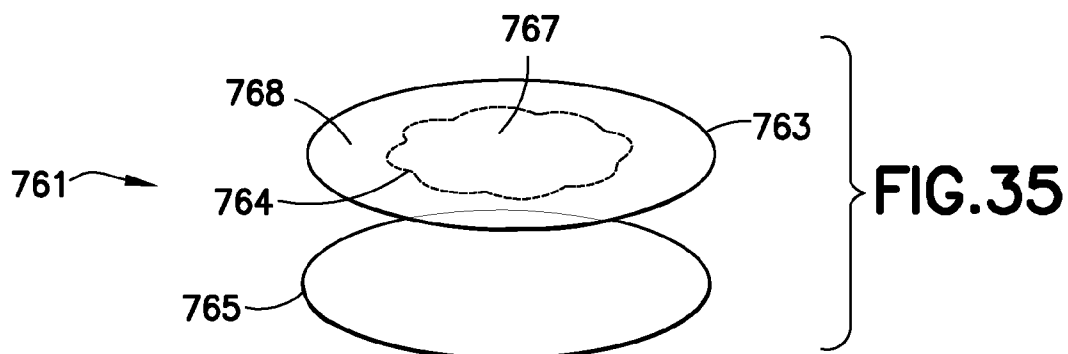


FIG. 35

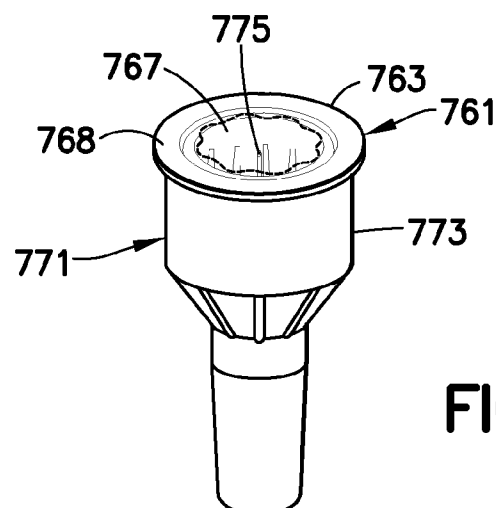
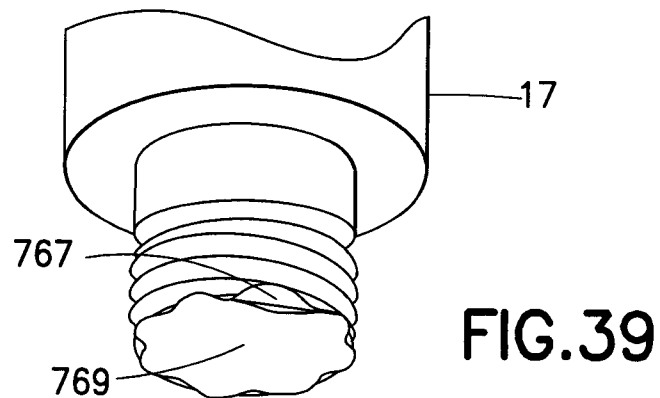
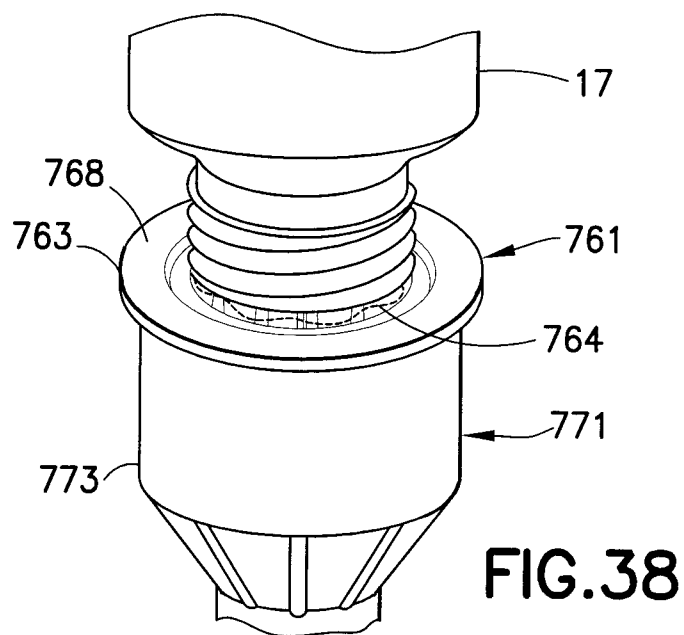
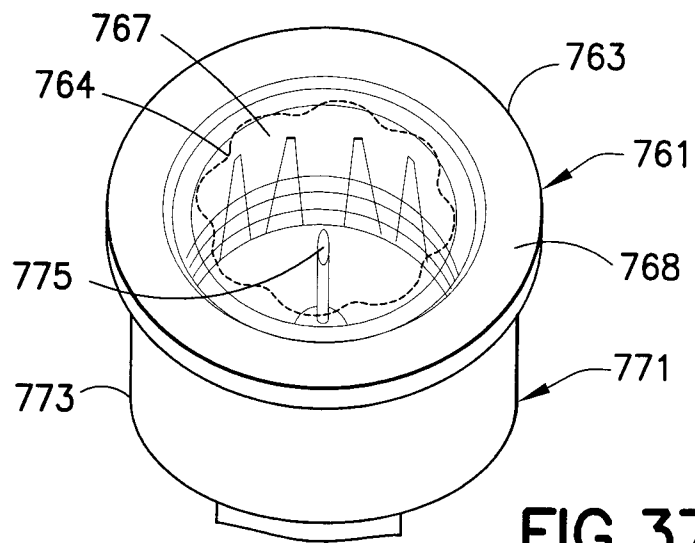


FIG. 36



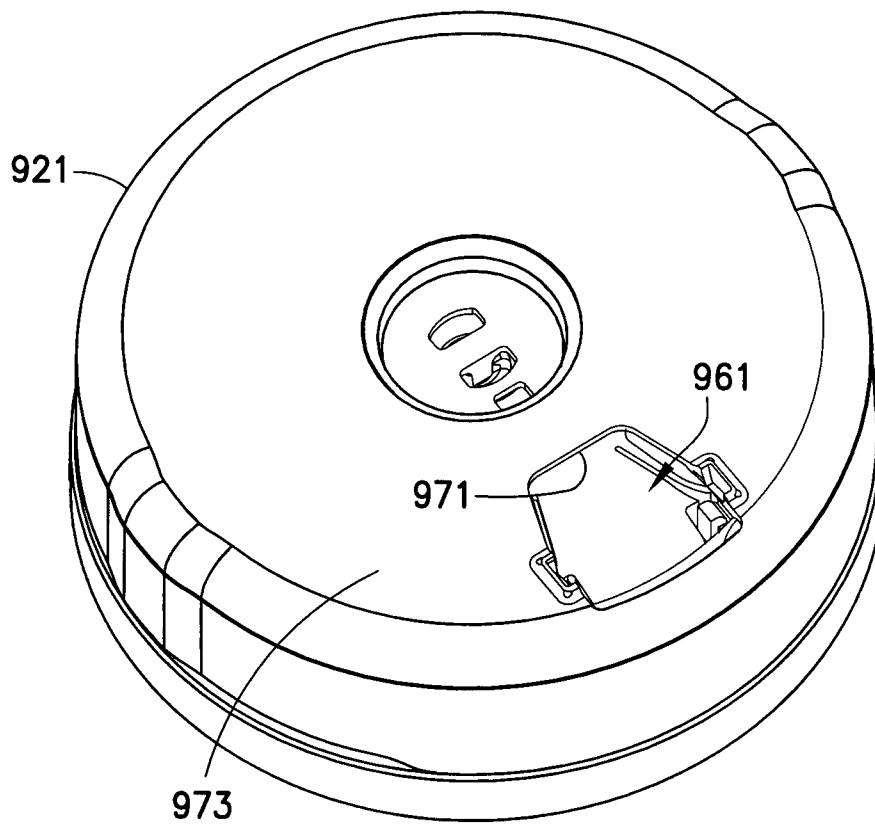


FIG. 40

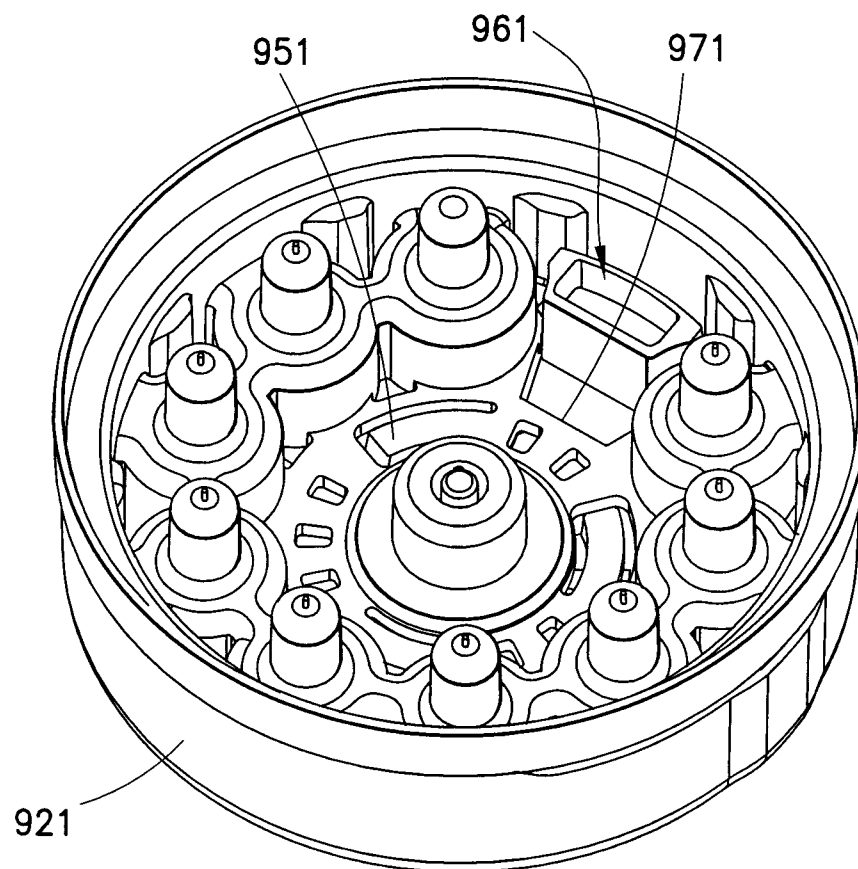


FIG. 41

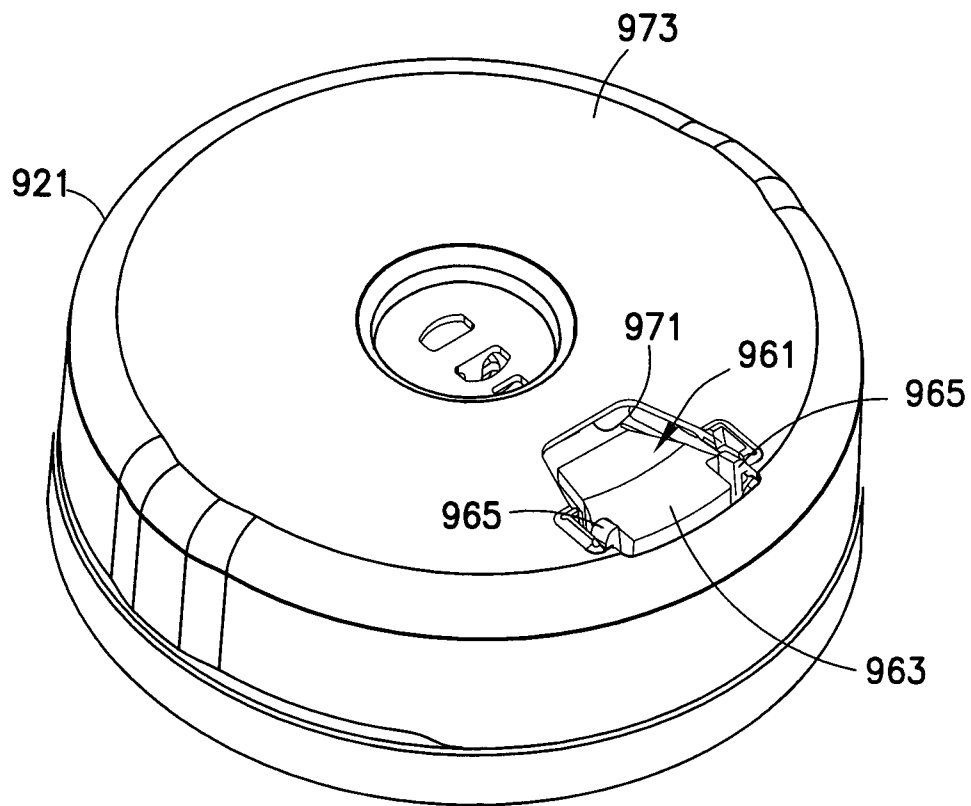


FIG. 42

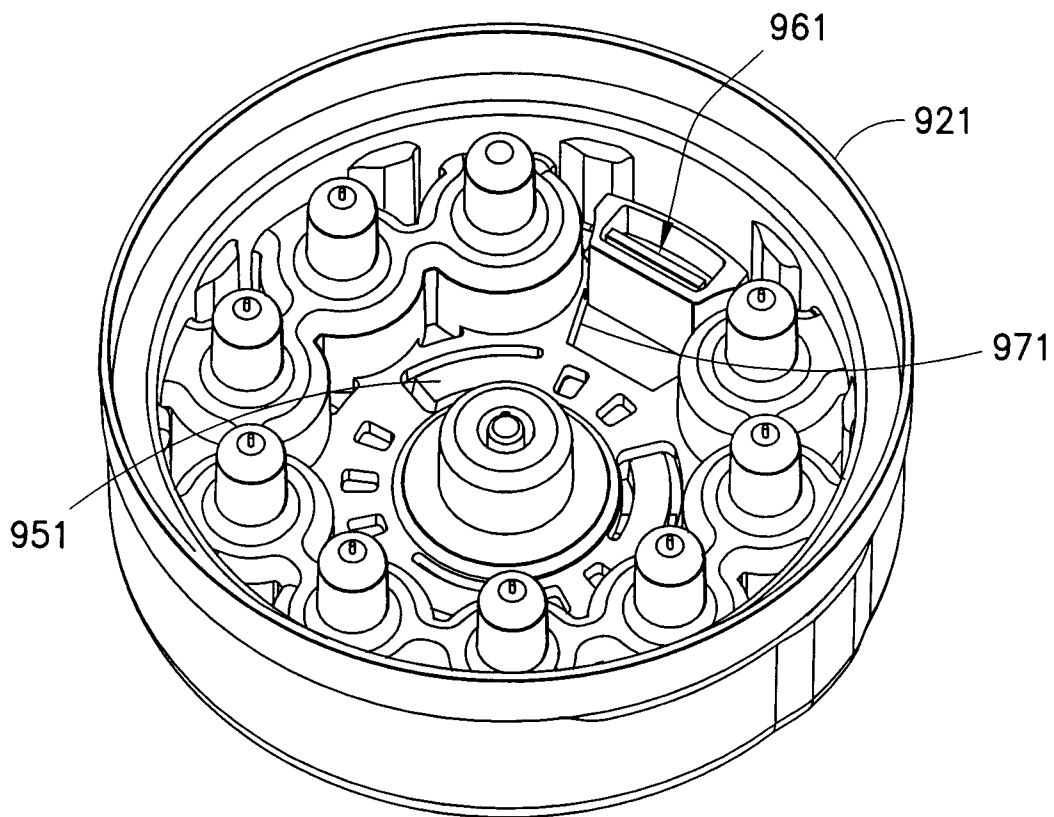


FIG. 43

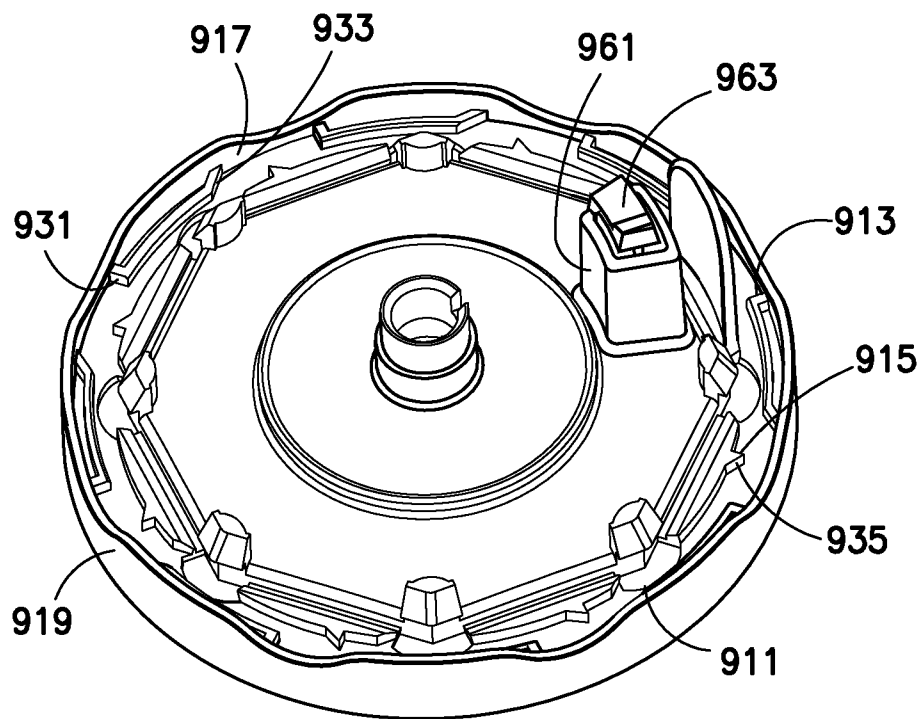


FIG. 44

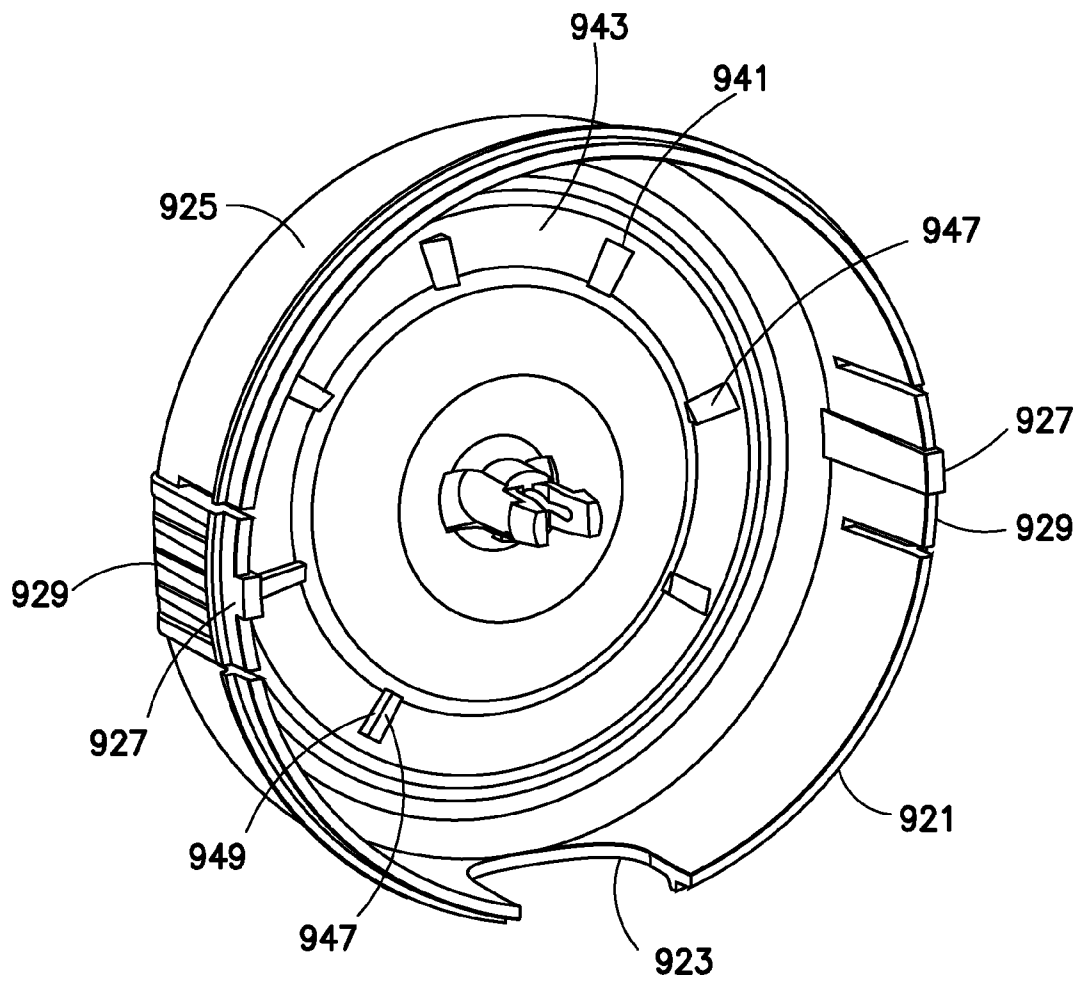


FIG.45

1

STERILITY BARRIER FOR PEN NEEDLE AND STORAGE CONTAINER THEREFOR

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

This application claims the benefit under 35 U.S.C. §119 (e) of U.S. Provisional Application Ser. No. 61/344,534, filed Aug. 16, 2010, which is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a sterility barrier for a pen needle for use with an injection apparatus. The present invention also relates to a storage container for pen needles having sterility barriers. More particularly, the present invention relates to a sterility barrier that is not removed from the pen needle for use. Still more particularly, the present invention relates to a storage container that provides access to the sterility barrier of a pen needle with an injection apparatus.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

In certain circumstances, it is desirable to inject medication directly into human tissue. Typically, syringes or pen injection devices are used to inject medicaments into tissue areas, such as the intramuscular tissue layer, the subcutaneous tissue layer, and the intradermal tissue layer.

The assembly and operation of a typical pen injection device is described in commonly-assigned U.S. Pat. No. 7,645,264, which is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety.

Pen injection devices, such as an exemplary pen injector **100**, as shown in FIGS. 1 and 2, typically comprise a dose knob/button **24**, an outer sleeve **13**, and a cap **21**. The dose knob/button **24** allows a user to set the dosage of medication to be injected. The outer sleeve **13** is gripped by the user when injecting medication. The cap **21** is employed by the user to securely hold the pen injector **100** in a shirt pocket, purse, or other suitable location.

FIG. 2 is an exploded view of the exemplary drug delivery pen shown in FIG. 1. The dose knob/button **24** has a dual purpose and is used to both set the dosage of the medication to be injected and to inject the dosed medicament via the lead screw **7** and stopper **15** through the medicament cartridge **12**, which is attached to the drug delivery pen through a lower housing **17**. In standard drug delivery pens, the dosing and delivery mechanisms are all found within the outer sleeve **13** and are not described in greater detail herein as they are understood by those knowledgeable of the prior art. The distal movement of the plunger or stopper **15** within the medicament cartridge **12** causes medication to be forced into the needle **11** of the hub **20**. The medicament cartridge **12** is sealed by septum **16**, which is punctured by a septum penetrating needle cannula **18** located within the hub **20**. The hub **20** is preferably screwed onto the lower housing **17**, although other attachment means can be used such as attaching to the cartridge. To protect a user, or anyone who handles the drug delivery pen **100**, an outer cover **69**, which attaches to the hub **20**, covers the hub. An inner shield **59** covers the patient needle **11** within the outer cover **69**. The inner shield **59** can be secured to the hub **20** to cover the patient needle **11** by any suitable means, such as an interference fit or a snap fit. The outer cover **69** and inner shield **59** are removed prior to use. The cap **21** fits snugly against outer sleeve **13** to allow a user to securely carry the drug delivery pen **100**.

2

The medicament cartridge **12** is typically a glass tube sealed at one end with the septum **16** and sealed at the other end with the stopper **15**. The septum **16** is pierceable by a septum penetrating cannula **18** in the hub **20**, but does not move with respect to the medicament cartridge **12**. The stopper **15** is axially displaceable within the medicament cartridge **12** while maintaining a fluid tight seal.

A pen needle, which includes the hub **20**, needle **11**, outer shield **69** and inner shield **59**, is typically used for a single injection and is then disposed of. Typically, pen needles are packaged individually and disposed loose in a container, such as a box or carton. Each pen needle is sealed with a label laminated thereto to provide a sterility barrier. However, such container does not include means for containing used pen needles. Accordingly, a need exists for a storage assembly that stores both new and used pen needles.

Additionally, existing pen needle containers store a large number of new pen needles, which causes the containers to be large and bulky. Hence, the containers are unwieldy and not conducive to being carried. Accordingly, a need exists for a pen needle storage container that can be easily and conveniently carried by a user.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In accordance with an aspect of the present invention, a storage container stores new pen needles having sterility barriers for use by an injection device.

In accordance with another aspect of the present invention, the storage container stores used pen needles.

In accordance with another aspect of the present invention, the storage container is conducive to being carried by a user.

A storage assembly according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention includes an upper housing movably connected to a lower housing. A plurality of pen needles having sterility barriers are stored in the lower housing. An opening in the upper housing provides access for withdrawing a new pen needle and disposing of a used pen needle. An injection device moves a portion of the sterility barrier such that a fluid path is created between a medicament cartridge of the injection device and a needle of the pen needle. The upper housing can then be moved to a new position to provide access to another new pen needle.

A pen needle in accordance with exemplary embodiments of the present invention includes a sterility barrier that seals a non-patient end of a pen needle hub. The hub has a first opening at a first end and a second opening at a second end. A needle is connected to the hub and extends through the first opening at the first end. The sterility barrier seals the second opening. The sterility barrier has a movable portion that moves along a longitudinal axis of the needle to provide access to the needle.

A storage container in accordance with exemplary embodiments of the present invention stores new and used pen needles. Each pen needle has a hub with first and second openings. A needle is connected to the hub and passes through the first opening. A housing has a plurality of cavities to receive the plurality of pen needles. A cover is rotatably connected to the housing. The cover is rotated such that an access portion in the cover is aligned with one of the cavities to provide access to the pen needle in the cavity. A sterility barrier prevents access to the needle. A portion of the sterility barrier is movable to access the needle.

Objects, advantages, and salient features of the invention will become apparent from the following detailed descrip-

tion, which, taken in conjunction with the annexed drawings, discloses exemplary embodiments of the invention.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The above benefits and other advantages of the various embodiments of the present invention will be more apparent from the following detailed description of exemplary embodiments of the present invention and from the accompanying figures, in which:

FIG. 1 is a perspective view of an assembled existing drug delivery pen;

FIG. 2 is an exploded perspective view of the components of the drug delivery pen of FIG. 1;

FIG. 3 is a perspective view of a pen needle disc storage assembly according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 4 is a bottom plan view of the disc storage assembly of FIG. 3;

FIG. 5 is a top plan view of the disc storage assembly of FIG. 4;

FIG. 6 is an exploded perspective view of the disc storage assembly of FIG. 3;

FIG. 7 is a perspective view of a lower housing of the disc storage assembly of FIG. 3;

FIG. 8 is a perspective view of the lower surface of the upper housing of FIG. 3;

FIG. 9 is a perspective view of the lower surface of the upper housing of FIG. 3 showing the window;

FIG. 10 is a perspective view of a new pen needle for storing in the disc storage assembly;

FIG. 11 is an exploded perspective view of the pen needle of FIG. 10;

FIG. 12 is a perspective view of a lower housing of with a pen needles stored therein according to another exemplary embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 13 is an elevational view of a pen needle having a seal member according to another exemplary embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 14 is an elevational view of the pen needle of FIG. 13 with the seal member being broken after connecting the pen needle to a pen;

FIG. 15 is an elevational view in cross section of a barrier for a pen needle according to another exemplary embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 16 is an elevational view in cross section of the pen needle of FIG. 15 after having been used with a pen to break the barrier;

FIG. 17 is an elevational view in cross section of a pen needle having a collapsible cone according to another exemplary embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 18 is an elevational view in cross section of the pen needle of FIG. 17 after having been used with a pen to collapse the cone;

FIG. 19 is an elevational view in cross section of a pen needle having a sliding boot member according to another exemplary embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 20 is an elevational view in cross section of the pen needle of FIG. 19 after having been used with a pen to move the boot member;

FIG. 21 is a perspective view of a disc storage assembly having a door covering a cavity;

FIG. 22 is a perspective view of the disc storage assembly of FIG. 21 in which the door is open to provide access to a cavity;

FIG. 23 is a perspective view of an upper housing of a disc storage assembly in accordance with another exemplary embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 24 is a perspective view of a lower housing of a disc storage assembly in accordance with another exemplary embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 25 is a perspective view of a label sterility barrier;

FIG. 26 is a perspective view of a puncturable sterility barrier;

FIG. 27 is a perspective view of the lower housing of FIG. 24 to which the puncturable sterility barrier of FIG. 26 is connected;

FIG. 28 is a perspective view of an assembled disc storage assembly having the puncturable sterility barrier of FIG. 26;

FIG. 29 is a perspective view of an assembled disc storage assembly having the label sterility barrier of FIG. 25;

FIG. 30 is a perspective view of a lower housing of a disc storage assembly in accordance with another exemplary embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 31 is a perspective view of an upper housing of a disc storage assembly in accordance with another exemplary embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 32 is a perspective view of a sterility barrier assembly having a plurality of puncturable sterility barriers to which pen needles are connected;

FIG. 33 is a perspective view of the sterility barrier assembly of FIG. 32 disposed in the lower housing of FIG. 30;

FIG. 34 is a perspective view of an assembled disc storage assembly having the sterility barrier assembly of FIG. 32;

FIG. 35 is an exploded perspective view of a puncturable sterility barrier;

FIG. 36 is a perspective view of the puncturable sterility barrier of FIG. 35 connected to a hub of a pen needle;

FIG. 37 is an enlarged perspective view of the pen needle having the sterility barrier of FIG. 36;

FIG. 38 is a perspective view of a drug delivery device prior to puncturing the sterility barrier of the pen needle of FIG. 36;

FIG. 39 is a perspective view of the drug delivery device after separating the puncturable portion of the sterility barrier;

FIG. 40 is an upper perspective view of a storage assembly in an unlocked position in accordance with another exemplary embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 41 is a lower perspective view of the storage assembly of FIG. 40 in an unlocked position;

FIG. 42 is an upper perspective view of the storage assembly of FIG. 40 in a locked position;

FIG. 43 is a lower perspective view of the storage assembly of FIG. 41 in a locked position;

FIG. 44 is a perspective view of a lower housing of a storage assembly in accordance with another exemplary embodiment of the present invention; and

FIG. 45 is a perspective view of an upper housing of a storage assembly in accordance with another exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

Throughout the drawings, like reference numbers will be understood to refer to like parts, components and structures.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE EXEMPLARY EMBODIMENTS

In an exemplary embodiment of the present invention, as shown in FIGS. 3-11, a storage assembly 111 includes an upper housing 121 movably connected to a lower housing 141. A plurality of pen needles 161, as shown in FIGS. 10 and 11, are stored in the storage assembly 111. Preferably, the storage assembly 111 is substantially disc-shaped, although

5

any suitable configuration can be used. A disc-shaped storage assembly 111, as shown in FIG. 3, reduces the overall size of the storage assembly, thereby providing an assembly that is easily and conveniently carried as well as storing both new (sterile) and used pen needles for use with an injection apparatus.

The upper housing 121 has a substantially planar base 123 with a wall 125 extending downwardly from an outer perimeter 124 of the base 123, as shown in FIGS. 3 and 6. Preferably, the base 123 of the upper housing 121 is substantially circular. An opening 126 is formed in the base 123 such that a user can see through the base. A recess 127 is formed in the wall 125. Ribs 128 extend along the wall 125 to facilitate gripping the wall by a user.

The base 123 of the upper housing 121 has an upper surface 132 and a lower surface 134, as shown in FIGS. 3, 8 and 9. A post 135 extends downwardly from the lower surface 134 of the base 123 of the upper housing 121. An opening 136 formed in the post 135 receives a fastener 148 to secure the upper housing 121 to the lower housing 141. A plurality of flexible arms 137 extend outwardly from the post 135. Ramped surfaces 138 are disposed adjacent free ends 139 of the flexible arms 137.

The lower housing 141 has a base 143 with a wall 145 extending upwardly from an outer perimeter 144 of the base 143. Preferably, the base 143 of the lower housing is substantially circular. A bore 147 passes through the lower housing 141 from the base 143 to an upper surface 149 and is adapted to receive the fastener 148 that is received by a corresponding opening 136 in the post 135 in the upper housing 121, thereby allowing the upper housing 121 to move with respect to the lower housing 141. A plurality of protrusions 150 are connected to the wall 145 of the lower housing to facilitate handling the lower housing by a user. Preferably, a plurality of grooves 152 are disposed in the protrusions 150 to facilitate gripping the protrusions.

The pen needle 161, as shown in FIGS. 6, 10 and 11, includes a hub 163 with a needle 165 rigidly connected thereto. The needle has a proximal end 164 for puncturing a user's skin at an injection site and a distal end 166 for piercing a septum 16 of a cartridge 12 of a drug delivery pen 100 (FIG. 2). The pen needle can include a shield 171 disposed over the needle 165, as shown in FIG. 11, to cover the proximal end 164 of the needle, thereby preventing accidental needle sticks. A label 175 is adhered to the hub 163 to provide a sterility barrier at the distal or non-patient end of the needle 165. The pen needle 161 can include an outer cover 69 (FIG. 2). Alternatively, the label 175 can be adhered to the outer cover 69. Alternative sterility barriers are described in the following paragraphs.

The shield 171 covering the proximal or patient end of the needle 165 can be removably connected to the lower housing or integrated into the lower housing 141. The removably connected shield 171 is manually removed by the user after withdrawing the pen needle 161 from the disc storage assembly 111. When the shield is integrated into the lower housing 141, the user does not need to remove the shield from the pen needle after connecting the drug delivery pen to the pen needle and removing the pen needle from the disc storage assembly.

A plurality of cavities 181 are formed in the lower housing 141. As shown in FIGS. 6 and 7, the lower housing 141 has seven cavities 181. However, the lower housing 141 may have any number of cavities 181. Each cavity 181 receives a pen needle 161 and has a first portion 183 and a second portion 185. The first portion 183 is wider than the second portion 185. The first portion 183 of the cavity 181 receives the hub

6

163 of the pen needle 161, and the second portion 185 of the cavity 181 receives the patient-end of the needle 165 and the shield 171 of the pen needle 161. A cavity number 182 is indicated on the upper surface 149 of the lower housing 141 adjacent each cavity 181. A plurality of flexible arms 191 are connected to the upper surface 149 of the lower housing 141. A flat surface 194 adjacent the ramped surface 193 of the flexible arm 191 engages a free end 139 of the corresponding flexible arm 137 of the upper housing 121 to prevent the upper housing from being rotated in the counter-clockwise direction as shown in FIGS. 6 and 7. Clockwise rotation rotates the recess 127 in the upper housing 121 to a position providing access to a used pen needle. Ramped surfaces 138 of the flexible arms 137 of the upper housing 121 engage the ramped surfaces 193 of the flexible arms 191 of the lower housing 141, thereby causing the flexible arms 191 of the lower housing 141 to flex downwardly such that the upper housing 121 can be rotated to the next cavity 181.

An assembled disc storage assembly 111 is shown in FIG. 3. The upper housing 121 is rotated with respect to the lower housing 141 such that the recess 127 in the upper housing 121 is aligned with a cavity 181 in the lower housing. A cavity indicator 182 is visible through the opening 126 in the upper housing 121 and indicates the number of new pen needles remaining in the storage assembly 111. For example, as shown in FIG. 5, the number "1" is visible through the opening 126, thereby indicating that the storage assembly is in a position providing access to the last new pen needle. Alternatively, the number visible through the opening can indicate which needle is being used, instead of how many needles are remaining. The ribs 128 of the upper housing 121 and the protrusions 150 of the lower housing 141 facilitate gripping and operating the disc storage assembly 111. The user removes the label tab 175 from the non-patient end of the hub 163, thereby providing access to the cavity and the new (sterile) pen needle 161 stored therein. The drug delivery pen (100, FIG. 1) is inserted into the hub 163, thereby securing the pen needle 161 to the drug delivery pen. The drug delivery pen can be rotated into the hub when a threaded connection is used or pushed into the hub when a snap fit connection is present, although any suitable means of connecting the drug delivery pen and the pen needle may be used.

Following the injection, the pen needle can be returned to the cavity from which it was withdrawn. Rotating the upper housing 121 to the next cavity (clockwise in FIGS. 3 and 6) causes the wall 125 of the upper housing to cover the access to the cavity containing the used pen needle, thereby shielding the pen needle. The free end 139 of the flex arms 137 of the upper housing 121 engage the flat surfaces 194 of the flex arms 191 of the lower housing 141 to prevent rotating the upper housing 121 in the wrong direction, i.e., counter-clockwise as shown in FIGS. 3 and 6, thereby preventing access to used pen needles. As shown in FIGS. 43 and 45, tabs 941 of the upper housing 921 engage fingers 951 of the lower housing 911 to prevent rotation of the upper housing in the wrong direction. Once the upper housing 121 has been rotated through all the cavities (all the pen needles have been used), a stop member (not shown) of the upper housing 121 engages a stop member 195 extending upwardly from the lower housing 141. The stop member 195 engages the upper housing 121 to prevent further rotation thereof in the clockwise direction. The flat surface 194 of the flexible arm 191 prevents counter-clockwise rotation of the upper housing 121. The entire disc storage assembly 111 can then be disposed of in a manner appropriate for disposing of used needles.

As shown in FIGS. 3-12, a disc storage assembly dispenses new pen needles and contains used pen needles. The pen

7

needles are radially disposed within the substantially disc-shaped storage assembly. Sterility barriers are formed at both the patient and non-patient ends of the needles, and can be formed in any suitable manner. The sterility barrier can be connected to the hub 163 or to the outer cover 69 (FIG. 2) or in any other suitable manner. The sterility barrier creates a seal that prevents microbial interaction. Several exemplary embodiments are discussed below.

A label tab, such as label 175 of FIG. 10 or label 751 of FIG. 25, can be attached to the non-patient end of each pen needle hub and a tortuous path cap can be disposed on the patient end of the needle. The label 751 can have a handle 753 to facilitate removing the label from the pen needle hub.

A single label tab can be disposed around the entire disc storage assembly with a tortuous path between pen needles. The label tab is removed to access the first cavity, thereby removing the sterility barrier for the first pen needle. For the remaining pen needles in the disc storage assembly, the sterility barrier is provided by the tortuous path. Rotating the upper housing to the next cavity breaks the tortuous path sterility barrier for that cavity. No further removal of label tabs by the user is required.

A rubber sleeve 275 can be provided on the non-patient end 166 (FIG. 11) of the pen needle 161, as shown in FIG. 12, and a shield 271 can be disposed on the patient end of the hub needle to provide sterility. The rubber sleeve 275 is compressed by the drug delivery pen when the pen is being connected to the pen needle, thereby revealing the non-patient end of the hub needle. The rubber sleeve 275 uncompresses when the used pen needle is returned to the disc storage assembly 211. Alternatively, the rubber sleeve 275 can remain uncompressed as the wall 125 of the upper housing will shield the user pen needle when the upper housing is rotated to the next position.

A sterility cap can be disposed on the patient end of the needle hub to provide sterility at the patient end of the hub needle. The sterility cap can be a shield 171 as shown in FIGS. 10 and 11 or a tortuous path sterility cap. A tortuous path sterility cap may have a tortuous path formed by a spiral thread pathway or a series of adjacent rings in which each ring has a gap disposed 180 degrees from the gap in each adjacent ring. Any suitable means may be used to form the tortuous path. A tortuous path sterility cap may be disposed on the non-patient end of the needle and the cap seals against an inner surface of the hub. The tortuous path sterility cap is manually removed by the user after connecting the needle hub to the drug delivery pen and withdrawing the pen needle from the storage assembly. Alternatively, the tortuous path sterility cap remains in the storage assembly when a pen needle is connected to a pen and the pen needle is withdrawn.

A tortuous path closure can be defined as a barrier to airborne microorganisms, accomplished by creating a convoluted pathway to the product (for example, a labyrinth path or a screw-threaded closure). A tortuous path is neither airtight nor watertight. It provides a barrier to ingress by microorganisms but not by fluids. Louis Pasteur, in 1861, discovered the principle of tortuous path closures. He determined that a sterilized glass flask with a swan-shaped tortuous neck, even with the end open, would remain sterile.

When microorganisms are out of liquid, they cannot move on their own and cannot turn corners. Rather, most microbes float in the air, often on dust particles. These dust-riding microbes have mass and momentum and settle by gravity. They also have static charges and are attracted to surfaces by intramolecular and electrostatic forces. Another mechanism

8

of particle movement is Brownian motion. This random motion of particles in static airflow also causes microorganisms to impact surfaces.

With a tortuous path or labyrinth enclosure, air pressure changes cause air to move in and out of the enclosed volume. While the air moves around the turns, the organisms impact surfaces, causing them to be "filtered" out of the air. With the low air velocities caused by normal environmental pressure changes, the bacteria tend to stay where they have landed. The sterility barriers of these tortuous path closure systems are created by the repeated turns microorganisms would have to make to breach product sterility. The small air volume in many tortuous path products also helps by reducing the air volume that is exchanged with the atmosphere.

As shown in FIGS. 13 and 14, a pen needle 301 has a disk-shaped plug 303 that seals against the inner surface 305 of a needle hub 307 proximal to the non-patient end 313 of the needle 311. The plug 303 seals the non-patient end 313 of the needle 311 from any interaction with foreign material, thereby providing a sterility barrier. When the pen needle 301 is connected to a pen 331, the pen pushes the plug 303 through the hub 307 to a position shown in FIG. 14. The force of the pen 331 pushing the plug 303 causes the non-patient end 313 of the needle 311 to pierce the plug 303 and allow the plug to move through the hub 307. The non-patient end 313 of the needle 311 then pierces the septum 16 (FIG. 2) disposed in the pen 331.

The plug 303 can be made of either a hard or soft material, or a combination thereof. In one configuration, the material in the center of the plug 303 is softer and the material at the outer edge is harder, thereby facilitating the needle piercing the plug. Alternatively, the center of the plug 303 is thinner than the outer edge to facilitate the needle piercing the plug.

As shown in FIGS. 15 and 16, a barrier 401 seals a non-patient end 413 of a pen needle 411. Preferably, the barrier 401 is made of a soft material. The barrier 401 covers the non-patient end 423 of the needle 421, thereby providing a sterility barrier. The barrier 401 has a portion 403 proximal to the non-patient end 413 of the hub 415 that is thinner to facilitate being torn when the pen needle 411 is connected to a pen. Additionally, the center of the barrier 401 can be thinner to facilitate piercing the barrier with the non-patient end 423 of the needle 421. When the pen needle 411 is connected to a pen, the thinner portion 403 tears, thereby forming an inner portion 405 that moves through the hub 415 with the pen needle and an outer portion 407 that remains connected to the non-patient end 413 of the hub 415. Alternatively, the barrier 401 can have a score line or other suitable means to facilitate separating the barrier into inner and outer portions when connected to a pen, as shown in FIG. 16.

As shown in FIGS. 17 and 18, a collapsible cone 501 is connected to an inner surface 515 of a hub 513 of a pen needle 511. The cone 501 covers the non-patient end 523 of the needle 521, thereby providing a sterility barrier. When the hub 513 is connected to a pen, the cone 501 is compressed, as shown in FIG. 18, thereby providing access to the non-patient end 523 of the needle 521. The cone 501 can be made of any suitable material that is pierceable by the non-patient end 523 of the needle, such as, but not limited to, rubber, plastic, paper and foil.

As shown in FIGS. 19 and 20, a sliding boot member 601 is connected to an inner surface 615 of a hub 613 of a pen needle 611. The boot member 601 covers the non-patient end 623 of the needle 621, thereby providing a sterility barrier. The connection between the boot member 601 and the inner surface 615 of the hub 613 creates a seal that substantially prevents microbial interaction. When the hub 613 is con-

nected to a pen, the boot member **601** is caused to slide down the needle **621** through the hub **613**. The boot member **601** can be made of any suitable material pierceable by the non-patient end **623** of the needle **621** when the hub **613** is connected to the pen. As shown in FIG. 19, the boot member **601** covers a portion of the needle **621** disposed within the hub **613**, which includes the non-patient end **623** of the needle. The boot member **601** can be configured to cover any amount of the needle **621** disposed within the hub **613**.

A movable door **701** can be disposed at the access **703** to each cavity to enclose the pen needle **705** within the cavity **703**, as shown in FIGS. 21 and 22. Thus, the number of doors is equal to the number of cavities in the storage assembly. The door **701** is opened to provide access to the pen needle **705** in the cavity **703**, and the door **701** is closed after returning a used pen needle to the cavity **703**. Accordingly, with movable doors providing access to the cavities **703**, the upper housing **713** of the storage assembly **711** does not need to be rotated between cavities. The door **701** can be connected to the upper housing **713** by any suitable member, such as a living hinge. The door **701** prevents liquid or other foreign material from entering the cavity **703**. Alternatively, the door **701** is connected to the upper housing **713**, such that only one door connected to the upper housing is required. The door **701** can be combined with one of the other disclosed sterility barriers to further facilitate foreign material from entering the storage assembly.

A sealing member can be used to seal any access path of a cavity of the storage assembly, thereby sealing the cavity from outside fluid and weatherproofing the storage assembly. The sealing member can be a gasket, O-ring, or other suitable sealing member. The sealing member can seal the space between adjacent cavities of the storage assembly. The sealing member can also seal the upper and lower housings of the storage assembly, thereby providing sterility.

Each cavity of the storage assembly can have a pod in which the pen needle is stored. When the upper housing of the storage assembly is rotated to access a cavity, the pod opens. The upper housing of the storage assembly keeps the pod closed, until the opening (**127** of FIG. 5) is rotated to that pod thereby allowing the pod to open. A pod-engaging member on the upper housing engages the pod when the upper housing is rotated to access the pod. When the used pen needle is returned to the cavity, the rotation of the upper housing causes the pod to return to the closed position.

An alternative sterility barrier is shown in FIGS. 26-28 and 32-39. The sterility barrier **761** is puncturable or penetrable by the lower housing **17** of the drug delivery device (FIG. 2) to access the needle of the pen needle, as shown in FIGS. 38 and 39.

As shown in FIG. 35, the puncturable sterility barrier **761** has an upper layer **763** and a lower layer **765**. Preferably, both layers **761** and **763** are thin. The upper layer has perforations **764** forming a pattern that is slightly smaller than the diameter of the lower housing **17** of the drug delivery device **100** (FIG. 1). The lower layer **765** is connected to the upper layer **763** and is preferably not perforated. The lower layer **765** provides the sterility barrier for the pen needle **771**. The lower layer **765** can be a second film having similar or different properties than the upper layer **763**. The lower layer **765** can also be a coating that is sprayed or sputtered onto the upper layer **763**. An adhesive is bound to the sterility barrier and adheres to the hub **773** of the pen needle **771**. Alternatively, the adhesive can be the lower layer and seals the perforations in the upper layer, thereby using less material for the sterility barrier **761**. Alter-

natively, the lower layer **765** can be connected to the hub **773** of the pen needle **771** in any suitable manner, such as by heat sealing.

To access the needle **775** in the pen needle **771**, the drug delivery device **100** (FIG. 1) is pushed through the sterility bathers **761** connected to the pen needle **771**, as shown in FIGS. 38 and 39. The perforations **764** allow a perforated portion **767** to separate from the outer portion **768** of the upper layer **763**. A portion **769** of the lower layer **765** is moved with the punctured portion **767** of the upper layer **763**, as shown in FIG. 39. The moved portion **767** and **769** of the sterility barrier **761** is pushed down into the hub **773** of the pen needle **771** by the lower housing **17** of the drug delivery device **100**, where it remains during and following the injection. When the used pen needle **771** is returned to disc storage container or otherwise removed from the drug delivery device **100**, the moved portion **767** and **769** of the sterility barrier **761** remains in the pen needle hub **773**. Accordingly, a user does not need to manually peel or otherwise remove the sterility barrier **761** from the pen needle **771** or the storage container prior to connecting the pen needle to the drug delivery device.

Alternatively, a sterility barrier can be made in which both the upper and lower layers are perforated. A two-laser system can be used on a two-material substrate. An upper laser is mounted opposite a lower laser on an assembly line. The upper laser perforates only the upper material, and the lower laser perforates only the lower material. The perforation patterns are made such that they do not cross one another, but are closely nested such as, but not limited to, two concentric circular perforation patterns. By simultaneously laser perforating the upper and lower materials, there is no need to reregister the materials following the laser perforation. By eliminating the need for reregistration, concentricity tolerances are eliminated from registration and tighter tolerance perforation patterns can be made. This allows the perforation patterns to be closer together on top of one another, thereby providing a more predictable separating performance.

Alternatively, a puncturable sterility barrier can be made of a single layer. The layer is perforated such that the perforations do not extend entirely through the thickness of the layer. The perforation depth is less than the thickness of the layer, such that the layer is partially perforated. Accordingly, the partially perforated layer maintains sterility prior to use because there is no perforation or opening extending completely through the layer through microbes can enter. When force is applied to the partially perforated layer by the lower housing of the drug delivery device, the partial perforations allow the perforated portion to separate and expose the needle of the pen needle. By forming the sterility barrier with a single partially perforated layer, the manufacturing complexities of converting and laminating two or more layers is avoided.

As shown in FIGS. 26 and 27, a plurality of puncturable sterility barriers **761** are connected together to form a chain **781** of sterility barriers for use with a top access storage container **783**. As shown in FIG. 27, each sterility barrier **761** of the chain **781** is connected to a pen needle, such as with adhesive or in any other suitable manner.

The pen needles with attached puncturable sterility barriers **761** are disposed in cavities **786** in a lower housing **785** of a top access storage assembly **783**, as shown in FIGS. 23, 24, and 27-29. Accordingly, the sterility bathers **761** face upwardly. The upper housing **787** is then rotatably connected to the lower housing **785**. Access to the pen needles stored in the cavities **786** in the lower housing **785** is provided through a recess **789** in the upper housing **787**. The top access storage assembly **783** operates substantially similarly to the side access storage assembly **111** of FIG. 3. As shown in FIG. 29,

11

a top access storage assembly **783** receives a plurality of pen needles using peelable labels **751** of FIG. **25** as the sterility barrier for the pen needle.

As shown in FIGS. **30-34**, a top access storage assembly **801** accommodates a plurality of puncturable sterility barriers **861**. The puncturable sterility barrier **861** is substantially similar to the puncturable sterility barrier of FIGS. **35-39**. Perforations **864** define a perforated, or movable, portion **867** of the sterility barrier **861**. The outer portion **868** of the sterility barrier **861** remains in the lower housing **811** of the storage assembly **801**. The plurality of sterility barriers **861** are connected on both sides to adjacent sterility barriers except for the first and last sterility barriers, which have only one sterility barrier connected thereto. A pen needle **871** is connected to each puncturable sterility barrier **861**, such as with an adhesive.

The plurality of sterility barriers **861** and pen needles **871** are disposed in the base of the side access storage assembly **801**. An upper housing **821** having a recess **823** in a side wall **825** is rotatably connected to the lower housing **811** to form the side access storage assembly **801**. The side access storage assembly is substantially similar to the side access storage assembly **111** of FIG. **3**.

Another exemplary embodiment of a side access storage assembly **901** is shown in FIGS. **40-45**. The side access storage assembly **901** is substantially similar to the storage assembly **111** of FIG. **3**. An upper housing **921** is rotatably connected to a lower housing **911**. A recess **923** in a side wall **925** of the upper housing **921** provides access to the pen needles stored in the lower housing.

Protrusions **927** are oppositely disposed on the upper housing **921**, as shown in FIG. **45**. The protrusions **927** extend from flexible buttons **929**. A first plurality of stop members **913** are formed on an inner surface **917** of the base wall **919**, as shown in FIG. **44**. The first plurality of stop members **913** extend between the pen needles disposed in the lower housing **911**. The first stop members **913** have a first end **931** proximate a pen needle and a second end **933** proximate the adjacent pen needle. A second plurality of stop members **915** are disposed radially inwardly of the first plurality of stop members **913**. The second plurality of stop members **915** are disposed at the pen needle access area.

The protrusions **927** on the upper housing **921** engage the first ends **931** of the first stops **913**, thereby preventing rotation of the upper housing. The recess **923** in the upper housing **921** is disposed in a position to access a pen needle. When an injection has been made, the used pen needle is returned to the storage assembly **901**. When the user is ready to make another injection, the flexible buttons **929** are pushed inwardly, thereby moving the protrusions **927** inwardly and out of engagement with the first stop member **913**. The upper housing **921** is rotated until the protrusions **927** engage a ramped surface **935** on the adjacent second stop member **915**. This moves the protrusions **927** radially outwardly and into engagement the first end **931** of the next first stop member **913**. The recess **923** in the upper housing **921** is now in position to access the next pen needle. Accordingly, the first and second stop members and the protrusions **927** guide rotation of the upper housing between pen needles, thereby preventing over-rotation.

A plurality of tabs **941** are disposed on an inner surface **943** of the upper housing **921**, as shown in FIG. **45**. Each tab **941** has a ramped surface **945** and a stop surface **949**. The stop surface **949** extends substantially perpendicularly to the inner surface **943** from which the tab **941** extends. The tabs **941** engage the flexible fingers **951** (or fingers **191** of FIG. **6** or fingers **791** of FIGS. **24** and **27**) in the lower housing **911**. The

12

ramped surfaces **947** of the tabs **941** engage corresponding ramped surfaces of the fingers **951**, thereby deflecting the fingers **951** downwardly and allowing the upper housing to rotate. When the upper housing **921** is rotated in the opposite direction, such as to access a used pen needle, the stop surfaces **949** of the tabs **941** engage corresponding surfaces on the fingers **951**, thereby preventing rotation of the upper housing **921** in that direction such that used pen needles cannot be accessed.

A locking member **961** is connected to the lower housing **911**. The locking member includes a post **963** and locking tabs **965**. The post **963** is accessible from a lower surface of the lower housing **911**. When the storage assembly **901** is to be locked, such as when all the pen needles have been used, the user pushes the post **963** upwardly. The post passes through the access opening **971** in an upper surface of the upper housing **921**. The locking tabs **965** latch onto the upper surface **973** of the upper housing **921**, thereby preventing further rotation of the upper housing **921**, as shown in FIG. **42**. As shown in FIG. **44**, the locking member **961** is disposed in the lower housing in a position where no pen needles are stored, such that when the storage assembly **901** is locked there is no access to a pen needle. Accordingly, access to all pen needles is prevented.

Another alternative sterility barrier is a single ribbonlike member wrapped around the entire lower housing, thereby covering each cavity access. The ribbonlike member can be made of a common material, such as, but not limited to, paper, foil, plastic or rubber. A cutting tool, such as a blade, can be disposed on the upper housing such that rotation of the upper housing causes the blade to slice the ribbon, thereby allowing a drug delivery pen to pass through the ribbon to access the pen needle in the cavity. The cut is made in the ribbonlike member in front of the cavity being accessed, such that the remaining ribbonlike member is uncut and still provides a sterile barrier for the pen needles disposed in those cavities covered by the uncut ribbonlike member.

Many of the various means of providing sterility allow new pen needles to be individually sealed in cavities of the disc storage assembly. Pen needles can be manufactured using existing processes and assembled into the disc storage assembly with few or no additional steps, thereby simplifying the manufacturing process.

A manual lock can be provided on the pen needle storage assembly, thereby allowing the user to manually lock the storage assembly to allow for safe disposal thereof. Preferably, such lock becomes functional only after the last pen needle has been used.

In another exemplary embodiment of the present invention, each used pen needle remains accessible such that the user has access to the used pen needles in case of an emergency. Alternatively, only one pen needle is always accessible, thereby providing an available pen needle in case of emergency. The other pen needles are locked into the storage assembly and are no longer accessible.

The foregoing embodiments and advantages are merely exemplary and are not to be construed as limiting the scope of the present invention. The description of exemplary embodiments of the present invention is intended to be illustrative, and not to limit the scope of the present invention. Various modifications, alternatives and variations will be apparent to those of ordinary skill in the art, and are intended to fall within the scope of the invention as defined in the appended claims and their equivalents.

13

What is claimed is:

1. A pen needle, comprising:
a hub having a first opening and a second opening;
a needle connected to said hub and extending through said
first opening and comprising a non-patient portion
extending toward said second opening; and
a sterility barrier protecting said non-patient portion of said
needle, said sterility barrier having a portion that is mov-
able on said needle along a longitudinal axis of said
needle to provide access to said non-patient portion of
said needle;
wherein said sterility barrier is not removed from said-pen
needle prior to use with an injection apparatus.
2. The pen needle according to claim 1, wherein said entire
sterility barrier is movable to provide access to said needle.
3. The pen needle according to claim 2, wherein a center of
said sterility barrier has a thinner thickness than an edge
thereof.
4. The pen needle according to claim 2, wherein said ste-
rility barrier is movable from a first position covering said
needle to a second position in which said needle is uncovered
by a drug delivery pen being connected to said pen needle
hub.
5. The pen needle according to claim 4, wherein said ste-
rility barrier returns to said first position when the drug deliv-
ery pen is disconnected from said pen needle hub.
6. The pen needle according to claim 1, wherein said mov-
able portion separates from a fixed portion of said sterility
barrier to provide access to said needle.
7. The pen needle according to claim 6, wherein said mov-
able portion of said sterility barrier is defined by a perforation
to facilitate separation of said movable portion from said fixed
portion.
8. The pen needle according to claim 1, wherein said ste-
rility barrier includes a perforated first layer and a second
layer connected to said first layer.
9. The pen needle according to claim 8, wherein said sec-
ond layer comprises an adhesive.
10. The pen needle according to claim 8, wherein one of
said first and second layers comprises a paper material and
said other layer comprises a plastic material.
11. A pen needle storage container, comprising:
a plurality of pen needles, each said pen needle having a
hub with first and second openings and a needle con-
nected to said hub and passing through said first open-
ing;
a housing having a plurality of cavities to receive said
plurality of pen needles;
a cover rotatably connected to said housing, said cover
being rotated such that an access portion in said cover is

14

- aligned with one of said cavities to provide access to said
pen needle in said cavity; and
a sterility barrier preventing access to said needle, a portion
of said sterility barrier being movable on said needle to
access said needle;
wherein, when the pen needle storage container is con-
nected to an injector pen, the needle pierces the sterility
barrier to enable said portion of said sterility barrier to
move on said needle; and
wherein said sterility barrier is not removed from said pen
needle prior to use with an injection apparatus.
12. The pen needle storage container according to claim 11,
wherein said access portion is in an upper surface of said
cover.
13. The pen needle storage container according to claim 11,
wherein said access portion is in a side wall of said cover.
14. The pen needle storage container according to claim 11,
wherein said sterility barrier is connected to said pen needle.
15. The pen needle storage container according to claim 11,
wherein said sterility barrier is connected to said housing.
16. The pen needle storage container according to claim 11,
wherein a first plurality of arms connected to said housing
engage a second plurality of arms connected to said cover to
allow rotation of said cover in only one direction.
17. The pen needle storage container according to claim 11,
wherein said plurality of needles are received by said plurality
of cavities after being used for an injection.
18. A method of connecting a pen needle to a drug delivery
pen, comprising the steps of:
moving a portion of a sterility barrier protecting a non-
patient end of a needle extending into a pen needle hub
along a longitudinal axis of the needle with the drug
delivery pen; and
connecting the drug delivery pen with the pen needle hub to
create a fluid path between a medicament cartridge of
the drug delivery pen and the needle of the pen needle
after the sterility barrier is pierced by the needle;
wherein said sterility barrier is not removed from said-pen
needle prior to use with said drug delivery pen.
19. The method of connecting a pen needle to a drug
delivery pen according to claim 18, wherein the step of mov-
ing the portion of the sterility barrier includes moving a
perforated portion of the sterility barrier into the pen needle
hub with the drug delivery pen.
20. The method of connecting a pen needle to a drug
delivery pen according to claim 18, further comprising the
step of:
removing the pen needle hub from a storage container after
connecting the drug delivery pen to the pen needle hub.

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